

TAFT TODAY CAUSES ANOTHER DEADLOCK WITH NEW DEMANDS

Sends Written Communication to Conference in Solid Stand for Lower Lumber and Gloves Rates.

HOLDS WHIP HAND

Action Is Backed by the House, But the Senate Forces Threat of Second Revision Session in October.

WASHINGTON—The tariff conference are again deadlocked. The President today sent a written communication insisting on lowest rates on gloves and hosiery and \$1.25 rate on lumber.

The tariff contest today will narrow down to a struggle between the high tariff senators on one side, handicapped by a group of insurgents in the midst of them, and the President and a majority of the House on the other.

The outcome depends upon the stand which the President has taken as to the duty on gloves and on lumber.

He now has the backing of the House and a deadlock with the Senate.

The Democratic members of the conference committee had been called in, but when this message was received they were excused until tomorrow. The Republican conferees are now struggling over the President's final word.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the President is to win in his efforts to secure revision of the tariff along the lines of the House bill. Either this or there will be an extra session to revise the tariff in October.

For the first time the Senate has felt the menace of the threat of an extra session. A special message on the lumber schedule and a special call to try again a downward revision of the tariff three months hence is President Taft's reply to the stubborn attitude of the Senate.

It is this alternative or the Senate must come to the \$1.25 rate on rough lumber with the finished lumber sealed down in proportion.

The President has been very careful not to assume any aggressive manner or to make any loud or disagreeable noises while engaged in the effort to persuade recalcitrant members of Congress. From the beginning this administration has instituted comparisons between the methods of the previous administration and the present one. Promises have been

CRETIC NOW ON WAY TO BOSTON BRINGING THOUSANDS ON LIST

White Star Liner From Mediterranean Ports Has Record Number of Passengers Under New Law.

The largest number of passengers coming to the port of Boston on one vessel from a foreign port since the new law went into force, regarding additional space for stowage passengers, is due to arrive here from Mediterranean ports on the White Star liner Cretic Saturday morning.

The Cretic is bringing a total of 2009 passengers, including 50 saloon, 165 second cabin, 1500 stowage passengers from Italian ports and 294 stowage from the Azores. This is one of the biggest lists of stowage passengers that has ever sailed for an American port. In 1907 the Cunarder Saxonia landed a larger number of stowage passengers at Boston, but at that time she was not restricted by the operation of the present law which has reduced the carrying capacity of the ocean liners about one fourth. The law now in operation gives three stowage passengers the amount of space formerly assigned to four.

NAVAL WITNESS AT CHARLESTOWN

Lieut. Commander Richard S. Douglas, acting commander of the United States naval station at Pensacola, Fla., reported at the Charlestown navy yard this morning for duty in connection with the court of inquiry concerning the actions of Civil Engineer Adolpho Jose Menocal, attached to the Pensacola station. Lieutenant Commander Douglas is chief witness in the inquiry, which was adjourned Tuesday awaiting his arrival.

The inquiry will be resumed Friday at the yard.

Hides and Skins Were Taxed First on August the Thirtieth Eighteen Hundred Forty-two

HIDES and skins were first taxed Aug. 30, 1842, with the object of increasing revenues. President Tyler had vetoed two tariff bills and caused a treasury deficit, and a 5 per cent ad valorem tariff was placed on hides. On March 3, 1857, the tariff was reduced to 4 per cent, but four years later it was again restored to 5 per cent, where it remained until, through the act of Aug. 5, 1861, to produce revenues with which to carry on the civil war, it was increased to 10 per cent.

For more than 11 years the duty remained at the 10 per cent figure, until, in 1872, the products were placed on the free list. Here hides remained undisturbed until the Dingley bill became a law, June 24, 1897, and a tariff of 15 per cent was put on hides.

KANSAS CITY EAGER TO TRY NEW MODEL GOVERNMENT FORM

After April of Next Year the Town Opposite Its Missouri Namesake Will Be Ruled by Commission.

EXPECTS BIG CHANGE

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—This city, with an estimated population of 110,000 persons, being the largest city in the United States to adopt the commission form of government, is eager to give it a trial. It will go into effect in April, 1910, an attempt to have it adopted in June, 1908, having been lost by a majority of only 882 votes.

At that time it was found that the Kansas law was defective and it was remedied at a session of the Legislature. The vote on the adoption of the commission form was carried by a majority of 1489.

The salient features of the new plan of government in Kansas City, Kan., wherein it differs radically from the charters of a majority of American cities follow:

A mayor and four commissioners to be elected from the city at large will take the place of the present mayor and city council, which is composed of two members from each ward.

Each commissioner, including the mayor, who is also a commissioner and has no veto power, will be responsible for one department of the city's affairs.

The commissioners will be nominated at a primary by the city and no party nominations can be made or the names of party candidates placed on the ballot at the election.

MORE SHIPS FOR PROVINCETOWN

Armored Cruisers Montana, North Carolina and the New York Were to Arrive Early Today.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Aerograms have been exchanged between the armored cruisers Montana, North Carolina and New York and land stations, and the cruisers were due to arrive here Wednesday night.

This arrival will bring the number of large war craft here up to 19 but those who are daily arriving to view the great fleet will not view them in squadron formation until three days have elapsed.

Because the garbage from the battleships now in Provincetown harbor has littered the shores of the harbor and along the New England coast an order has been issued from the navy department at Washington for the fleet not to dump any more solid matter aboard.

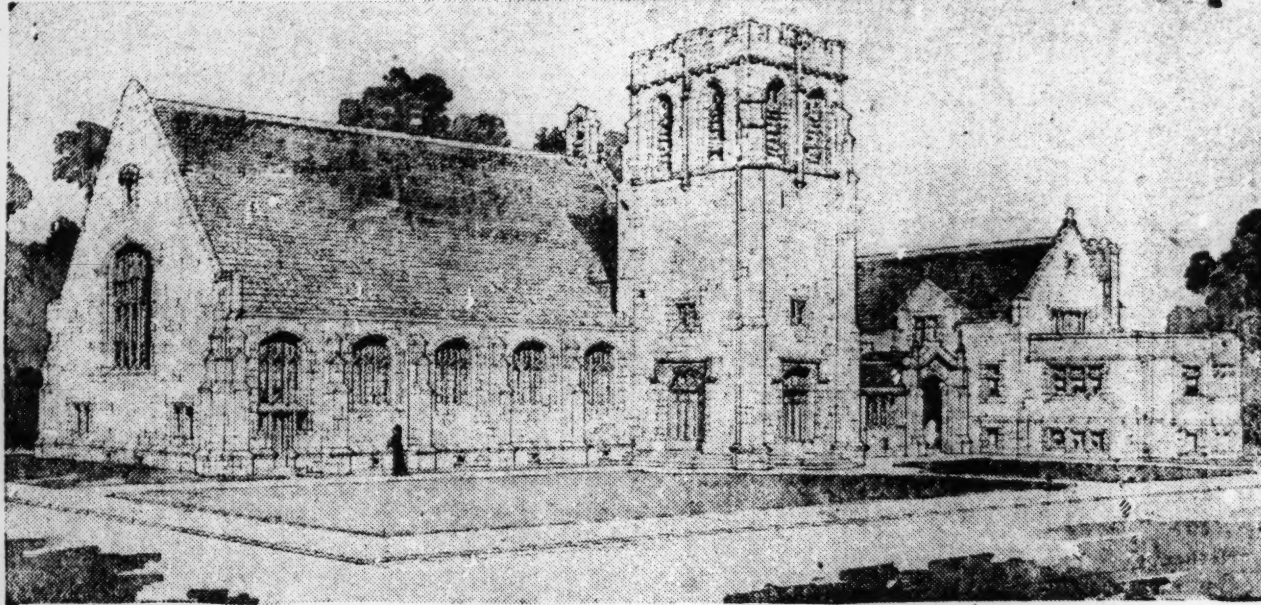
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In a realistic war test carried out in the upper part of Portsmouth harbor the inefficiency of a massive boom with wire entanglement to prevent the entrance of hostile torpedo craft was fully illustrated, the torpedo boat destroyer Ferret cutting through the obstructions with the greatest ease.

PLASTERERS OUT ON STRIKE TODAY

One hundred members of the Operative Plasterers Union went on strike today, and officials of the union expect the number will total 300 before night. The strike is to secure an increase in pay from \$4.80 to \$5.20 for an eight-hour day.

All members of the union, in accordance with a vote passed at a union meeting Wednesday night, went to their jobs this morning, but did not go to work. Instead, they asked for the increased scale. Upon a refusal, they left the work.

New Unitarian Church for Lynn, Mass.



[Courtesy of Lynn (Mass.) Item.]
PROPOSED \$100,000 EDIFICE FOR THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) SOCIETY. The sketch shows how the church will appear when completed. It will be built of seamed granite with limestone trimmings and the church and parish house will be connected by a cloister.

LYNN, Mass.—The new church home of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society to be erected shortly at Baltimore and Atlantic streets as it will appear when completed is shown in the accompanying cut. Plans for this edifice have been approved. One of the most desirable residential estates in this city has been purchased and cleared in one of the best sections.

The cost of the building is estimated

at \$100,000. The nucleus of this fund was the legacy of \$27,000 left by Charles H. Newhall. The rest has been donated by the Unitarians of Lynn.

The new edifice will be constructed of seamed granite with limestone trimmings. Its shape will be that of the letter L with a square topped tower at the joining of the wings. The church and parish house will be connected by a cloister and the main driveway will

pass through it from Atlantic street into Baltimore street. The roof will be of slate and the interior finish of limestone.

The Second Congregational Society is at present worshipping in a plain wooden structure of ancient design at the corner of Church and South Common streets, overlooking Lynn Common. The location of the new building is to be on the site of the John Albee homestead.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL BRIGHAM ASKED TO SPEAK AT AMHERST

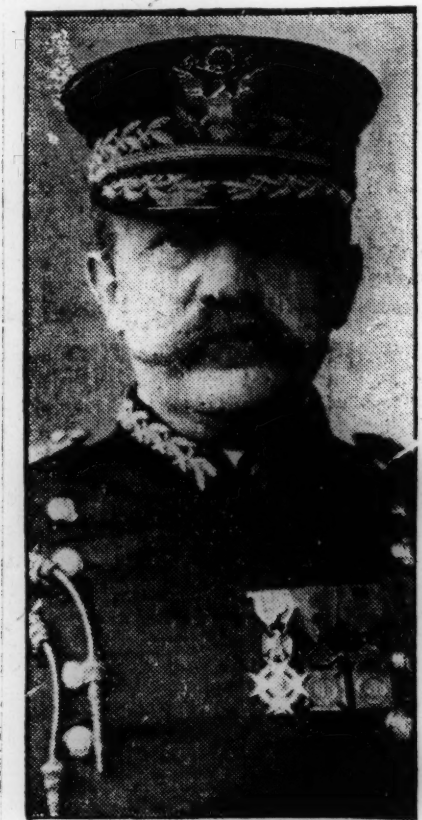
Head of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Is Given Prominent Place in College Town's Anniversary.

DEDICATE BOULDER

AMHERST, Mass.—Brig. Gen. William H. Brigham, successor of General Mattson as adjutant-general of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, has been invited to make an address at the dedication of the boulder and tablet in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Amherst.

The agricultural college is preparing a float to send to Hadley, and the town will also send a float. The public is invited to attend the dedication of the tablet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, also the lawn party at the Emerson residence immediately after, and the exercises in the evening at the town hall.

Decorators have been at work draping the business blocks with bunting, in preparation for the celebration, and citizens in all parts of the town are requested to decorate their homes. S. P. Chitt, with two assistants, is at work on the boulder, and assures the committee that the tablet will be in readiness for the dedication. F. A. Hosmer is chairman of the celebration committee.



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BRIGHAM. Adjutant of the state volunteer forces who is sought by people of Amherst for dedication.

ADVOCATE OF BETTER BOSTON URGES CHAUTAUQUA TO HELP

General Secretary of 1911 Committee Pleads for Cooperation at South Framingham Today.

OUTLINES HIS IDEA

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass. What a city can do when all its people are banded together for one good object was the theme of an address delivered at the Chautauqua Assembly this afternoon by C. Bertrand Thompson. Taking as his subject "Organized Democracy," Mr. Thompson, who is general secretary of the "Boston-1915" committee, gave a stirring description of the work begun by that organization, and the possibilities which it opens. He said in part: "The possibilities of mankind acting in the mass are enormous. There was a scholar once, it is said, who proposed to

GRENFELL YAWL IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ROBINSON'S HEAD, N. F.—The Andrew J. McCosh of New York has arrived at Bay St. George. She is a yawl which is a memorial of Princeton University men to the late Dr. Andrew J. McCosh of New York, and is to be used by Dr. Wm. T. Grenfell in his mission work on the coast of Labrador.

The vessel, which is being taken to Battle harbor, on the Labrador coast, by six Princeton students, left New York July 1.

WEST HANOVER STREET CHANGE.

WEST HANOVER, Mass.—A hearing will be held at the railroad station at West Hanover next Wednesday before the Plymouth county commissioners on petition of residents for a relocation of Hanover, Circuit and Pleasant streets to make room for the proposed new railroad station.

SOMERVILLE PLUMBERS AGREE.

The master plumbers of Somerville have signed an agreement with the plumbers' union establishing the eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday, in that city. The minimum wage rate is fixed at \$3.50 per day.

Interesting Facts About Spain's Government and Her Land and Naval Forces

GOVERNMENT—Constitutional monarchy. Executive rests in the King, acting through council of ministers. Legislative in Cortes with King. Cortes composed of a Senate and Congress, both branches having equal authority.

ARMY—Peace footing of army, 128,559 officers and men.

NAVY—One hundred and three vessels, manned by 1002 officers, 725 mechanics, etc., 14,000 sailors.

LEADER OF NORWAY WOMEN, IN BOSTON, PRAISES SUFFRAGE

Miss Gina Krog Sees a Wide Interest in the Suffragists' Movement in the United States and Canada.

OFF TO WASHINGTON

Miss Gina Krog, president of the national council of women of Norway, and chairman of the Norwegian delegation to the recent international council of women at Toronto, today concluded a brief visit in Boston and left for Washington.

Miss Krog is one of the leaders in the woman suffrage movement in Norway, which, after 24 years of effort, is now approaching a complete victory. For 10 years Christiania and other cities have given the women municipal suffrage, and this fall, for the first time, women will vote at the national parliamentary elections.

"Everywhere in Canada and this country," said Miss Krog, "I have found great interest in woman suffrage, and all wanted to hear what we had done in Norway. In Chicago and New York and Brooklyn it was the same story, and especially so in the smaller cities of the Pacific coast. I visited Seattle, Salt Lake City and Denver, where the Governor told us that woman suffrage had been perfectly successful. I have not made many speeches, but I should like to come back again to this country, and visit the Norwegian settlements."

Asked for her opinion regarding violent suffragette methods, Miss Krog said: "Much, I believe, is exaggerated, but certainly the English women are the most serious people in the world, and I believe that they will keep on fighting for suffrage until they get it."

Miss Krog has visited New York and Brooklyn and wishes to see Washington before Congress adjourns.

WATERTOWN POND COMPLAINT MADE

Petition Declares Water Is Offensive, but Delay Is Made While Ownership of Place Is Determined.

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The residents of the South Side section are complaining of the need of cleaning Cook's, formerly Boyd's, pond on the Newton-Watertown line, which is now declared to be offensive.

A petition signed by practically all residents in that section has been sent to the board of health asking that the pond be drained or that some action be taken to put it in proper condition. The board wishes to find the owner of the property before proceeding, so that the work can be done at his expense instead of at the expense of the town.

Although taxes on the property are paid by Dr. A. G. Morse of Boston, there is some question as to the ownership, as Percy Sprague of Watertown claims that he holds deeds to land extending some distance into the pond. John G. Hagberg, a member of the town's finance commission, is leading the petitioners in their effort to remedy the present conditions. There will be a public hearing on the subject at the special town meeting called for Aug. 4, unless some action is taken earlier.

AGENTS OF ROADS AT NAHANT TODAY

About 30 members of the Railroad Agents Association of New England gathered at Bass Point, Nahant, this afternoon for their annual summer outing. The subject most discussed was the fall outing in September to Montreal, Ottawa, Lake of Bays, Toronto, Thousand Islands and other Canadian localities. Arrangements for this excursion are now being made by President G. A. Jones and Secretary E. O. Brigham. A fish dinner will be served this evening at the Relay House to the members of the association.

SHIPS AND SOLDIERS HURRY TO CRUSH BIG REBELLION IN SPAIN

Bitter Defeat of King Alfonso's Troops at Melilla, Morocco, Complicates the Situation at Home.

VERGE OF CIVIL WAR

Lack of Chieftains Among the Anti-Dynastic Carlist Party Alone Prevents Threatened National Conflict.

MADRID—The Moors today have driven the Spanish troops at Melilla from their outposts, news that has still further fanned the fires of revolt throughout the nation. An official Melilla message says the Spanish loss is 1000 killed and 1500 wounded.

Lack of chieftains only prevents the disaffection in Catalonia from becoming full-fledged revolution.

Barcelona by tomorrow will be a beleaguered city, beset with military and naval forces on all sides.

Turbulence reigns there, the authorities not being able to cope with the powder. Extremists of all shades of opinion are fanning the flame of civil war, and indignity was today shown to King Alfonso, who was booed in the streets.

Besieged Spanish Troops Are in Straits at Melilla

GHIBALTAR—Official news from Melilla today shows that the besieged Spanish garrison is in serious straits and has been compelled to retreat into the forts at Melilla, under the guns of the Spanish warships in the harbor.

All the outposts previously held by the Spaniards have been given up to the victorious Moors and the Spaniards rely upon the warships' shells to save them from surrender or annihilation.

The position of General Martinez, commander of the Spanish forces in Morocco, was inherently weak. He had to maintain his base at Melilla and hold Mt. Atalayon, four miles distant, to protect his advance post. The intervening country is intersected with ravines and dominated by the foot hills of Mt. Geruga, offering splendid opportunities for surprises by the Moors.

A despatch from General Martinez says: "On July 27 the Moors destroyed our railroad communications with our outposts. We shelled the Moors within our batteries, but we had to abandon our advance posts. The situation at Melilla is grave, despite the bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city. We lost in Tuesday's engagement General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenants, five captains, many officers and subalterns and about 1000 men. The

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

TWO ITALIAN SHIPS QUIT BOSTON TODAY ON BIG OCEAN RACE

Sophocles and Teresa G. Shake Sails Loose and Tight Hauled Are Soon Hull Down on the Far Horizon.

The long ocean race to South American ports between the Italian bark Sophocles and Teresa G. began at 11:30 a. m. today, when the former left her anchorage on the East Boston flats and steamed out of the harbor in tow of the tug Mercury, with her crew aloft shaking out the sails and preparing to stretch her canvas for her long passage.

They paused long enough in their work to cheer the Teresa G., which was tugging impatiently at her cables, awaiting the return of her captain, who had gone ashore to search the shipping companies for another man to fill his crew list.

Captain Razetto boarded the Teresa G. at noon and gave the order to hoist her anchor. The big tug Orion steamed out ahead with the bark's tow line, and at just 12:30 o'clock she moved down after her competitor. The Sophocles had a lead of nine miles at Boston light, and parted from her tug and with her sails set and drawing, she headed eastward at a nine-knot clip.

An hour after she passed the light the Teresa G. followed, cast off her tow-line and started after her rival, which was still in sight. About nine miles separated them, but Captain Razetto felt confident of overtaking her. Captain Antola of the Sophocles is pretty confident of victory also.

The Teresa G. is taking 870,000 feet of lumber to Rosario and the Sophocles has 850,000 feet for Buenos Aires. There appears to be little advantage with either boat with the exception that the Sophocles has no deck load while the decks of the Teresa G. are piled high with her cargo.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

LEADERS WHO HOLD CENTER OF INTEREST AT TEHERAN

TEHERAN—Interest focussed on two central figures in the recent uprising, the leaders of the Nationalist forces, and the compelling figure in the entire panorama is Hadji Ali Kuli Khan, whose title is the Sardar-i-Assad. Indeed, there have not been lacking those who made bold to assert that peace and stable government would not be possible until he had mounted the throne. However, the recognition of the constitution, and not the title of Center of the Universe, seems to be the ambition of this Bakhtiari leader and that of his colleague, the sipahdar.

The Sardar-i-Assad is the brother of the present Ikhani or chieftain of the Bakhtiari, a people who inhabit a mountainous district in the southwest of Persia. Ali Kuli Khan is the diplomatist of his tribe and has lived for the greater part of his life in Teheran as the representative of the Bakhtiari at the Shah's court. He has traveled in Europe and speaks French fluently. When his brother the Ikhani, rebelled against the Shah early in January the Sardar-i-Assad was in Europe, and so late as the middle of January was staying in London. He returned to Persia, however, by way of Bombay and the gulf and joined his brother in April at Isfahan. On June 17 he set out at the head of the Bakhtiari forces for Teheran.

The sipahdar, or commander in chief—literally "soldier leader"—was until six months ago the leader of the Royalist forces. He belongs to the royal family, is said to be the richest man in Persia, and has been described by an Englishman who met him as "the handsomest and most charming man I ever had the good fortune to encounter." When the Shah ordered him to lead his army against Tabriz the sipahdar first refused, and then set out the siege in such a half-hearted manner that he was superseded by the Amir-e-Dowleh and sent to act as governor of the Caspian provinces. Here, however, he definitely went over to the Nationalists and on the overthrow of the Royalist governor of Resht the sipahdar took command and gathered and organized Nationalist forces.

In the person of the Shah's defender—better known as Russian instructor of Persian conscripts—the Russian government has contributed to this situation no less picturesque a character than the Nationalist leaders themselves, namely Colonel Liakhoff. He is just six feet three inches in height, has a curiously small head and a trimmed yellow beard, and wears the most beautiful uniform imaginable. In ordinary civilian dress he might seem over slight, but in his long black caftan cloak, drawn in close at the waist, and fitted in every possible place with ivory cartridge holders, no one could ask to see a more picturesque soldier. He has uniforms more charming still; but after all it is his face—his deep set, wistful eyes and strong chin—and his light and perfect carriage that please one most.

In Persia he is but an instructor of troops. As an officer in the Russian service he was under the command of the chief of the Caucasian military district, and naturally is a reactionary by tem-

perament, no doubt, as well as by training. His courage has been scouted by his enemies, but he has displayed admirable sang froid during the combats in the streets. Likewise his wife, Mme. Liakhoff, has shown great bravery. In order to be near her husband she remained in their house, which, being close to the square where his conscripts had taken their stand, was exposed to missiles not intended for it. Col. Liakhoff's whole interest is in his corps, which, since capitulation, has been included, colonel and all, in the constitutional establishment. Amnesty for his conscripts was the one point on which the Russian "instructor" stood out before signing a truce. Although he stands in the eyes of the people as a symbol of dreaded Russian influence, he was loudly cheered when he drove to the Parliament building on the day that the crown prince was proclaimed Shah.

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF RESIDENCE OF NOTED AUTHOR

PARIS—The recent sale of Rouget de Lisle's house in Choisy-le-Roi near Paris has elicited strong protest from the French press. It was at Choisy-le-Roi that the author of the famous "Marseillaise," the national French anthem—spent six years. Since then hardly any changes have been made in the interior furnishings.

If the townspeople listen to the unanimous appeal of lovers of historic sites and symbols, they will buy the home—stead back from its new proprietor and turn it into a museum filled with reminders of the poet's one-time honors, among other things the celebrated painting which shows Rouget de Lisle singing the "Marseillaise" before the mayor of Strasbourg. This canvas is owned by the French government which would undoubtedly donate it in case the museum materializes.

At the time of Rouget de Lisle's centenary in 1892 a commemorative plaque was put up on the house's facade, but neither this fact nor any mention of the dwelling's former tenant was mentioned on the bill posters announcing the sale. The price asked was \$4000 but Mr. Marius Andre, the new proprietor—perhaps in deference to its historic interest—paid \$9000. If it is bought back by general subscription, it will be one of the few houses which were once lived in by France's great authors and now set aside as museums. Although there are commemorative tablets on many houses in Paris recording the name and dates of their one-time illustrious inmates—such as Chateaubriand's home near the Bon Marche department store, that of Hegesippe Moreau, the poet, Arsene Houssaye, etc.—yet Victor Hugo has the honor of being the only one whose former home has been converted into a museum.

UNIONS WITHDRAW FROM CANTERBURY TRADE COUNCIL

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—It would appear as if the solid Labor ranks were disintegrating. Several trade unions have withdrawn from the Canterbury Trade Council on the ground that the council has become a mere political and social machine. The secession is regarded as of considerable importance in the political world, and much interest is being taken in the development of the situation.

The sheep farmers of New Zealand are fully alive to the increasing importance of improving the quality of their flocks in view of the extensive competition being developed in the Argentine and other countries. In this way and by co-operation in erecting freezing works and improving shipping facilities, they expect to maintain their preeminence in the British market.

There has been a marked improvement in the Dominion's trade for the quarter ending June 30. The imports totaled \$5,147,500, as compared with \$4,915,000 in the corresponding period of 1908, while the exports were valued at no less than \$4,095,000, which is \$1,105,000 above the amount recorded in the second quarter of 1908.

GLASGOW ROAD WORK FINISHED

GLASGOW, Scot.—The extension of Glasgow central station and the widening of the Caledonian railway through Eglington street, which involved the solution of difficult and complicated engineering problems, were recently completed. The undertakings were finally inspected on behalf of the board of trade by Lieutenant Colonel York early in July and are now in practical operation.

EXPECT TO SHOW PROFIT.
OTTAWA, Ont.—Members of the intercolonial railway commission expect, not only to clear off the deficit of \$700,000 of last year, but to show a profit of about three quarters of a million.

Ottawa Y. M. C. A. in Camp at Golden Lake, Ontario

The upper illustration shows boys of the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. canoeing and swimming at their camp. Canoes are typical of those in use throughout western Canada.



Lower photo gives view of camp made amid the pines at the annual outing of the boys at Golden Lake, eighty-eight miles from the capital city of Canada.



OTTAWA—The Y. M. C. A. at the capital has its annual encampment in full swing at Golden Lake about 88 miles from the city where their newly purchased 10-acre lot is located. The land is splendidly situated for their purpose, close to Golden Lake which is about three miles long by one mile wide, and the nearest village being three miles away, the desired separation from civilization is easily possible. The tents are pitched in a pine grove on an embankment well above their beach which is a great shelving stretch of sand and gravel.

About 40 boys are being accommodated this year and the management expects to provide for 100 next year. All expenses are undertaken by the association, railway-fare, tents, canoes, main outfit, provisions and a bona fide lumber-shanty cook are provided "free," and the boys are in charge of one of the secretaries as chief in authority with several subordinate "leaders."

A regular plan of management for sports, conduct and general training is carried out; the boys get swimming lessons, and lots of paddling exercise. All the sports, running, jumping, swimming, etc., are so regulated that "standards" are fixed for each.

The boy who can jump as high or far, or who can run and swim to time, as the standards provide is placed, as it were, on the camp honor-roll. Those who exceed these standards may have a special halo attached to them by the other lads, but get no official recognition as "champions," this line of action being adhered to for the purpose of discouraging the development of specialists in any one direction at the expense of all round athletic ability or the general excellence of the majority.

Another strong feature is the attention given to the general conduct. About six

boys are billeted in each tent and the "tents" receive so many "points" for neatness, promptness in attendance at all general functions and at meals, and for all round good behavior; one lazy or disorderly boy brings down his "tent," so many points in the camp calendar so in their effort to show a good standing the other members of his set see that he is attended to, thus relieving the camp supervisors of too constant attention to disciplinary measures which might tend to spoil the feeling of general comradeship which prevails.

Each day the leaders gather the boys together for Bible study and regular services are held every Sunday.

Excursions are often planned to points of interest, the boys recently taking a tramp of 21 miles across country in one day, taking a steamer trip on the end of their walk and returning the third day. More frequently the trips are of only one day's duration.

Foreign Briefs

LONDON—The members of the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain have voted for a national strike in support of the Scottish miners, 518,361 to 62,980.

TORONTO, Ont.—A special from Victoria reports the recent loss of the bark Orleans with seven of her crew. The Orleans was abandoned 200 miles off the west coast of Tasmania.

LONDON—The Canadian and Newfoundland cabinet ministers have called the attention of the imperial government to the damage steam trawlers are causing to North American fisheries.

ONCE EDITOR; IS NOW IN CABINET

LONDON—Mr. Mateman, whose appointment as under secretary to the home office was recently announced, obtained a fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and was president of the Union. After leaving Cambridge he became a university extension lecturer and literary editor of the Daily News. He joined the government as parliamentary secretary to the local government board in April last.

NEW YORK MEN WANT TIMBER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A number of New York capitalists are here to examine various timber propositions running up into millions of dollars, the negotiations for which are now under way.

IRISH PARTY TEMPORARILY AT OUTS WITH GOVERNMENT

LONDON—The Irish party, generally in support of the government on the land clauses of the budget. Recently, however, when it was proposed to increase the rate of the purchase annuity in the new Irish land bill, which is at present in the committee stage, Mr. Redmond by moving an amendment and forcing a division, almost brought on a defeat for the government. The majority of the government was only 32, and it is generally believed that had the division been taken earlier the government would have been defeated. For one whole evening the Irish members took no part in the division on the budget, but now after a consultation between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Lloyd-George the difficulty has been adjusted and once more the Irish are supporting in the House of Commons the

land clauses of the budget and Liberal candidates in the constituencies. The protracted sittings in committee on the finance bill are beginning to tell on the Ministerialists and there is a certain slackness in their attendance. Mr. Lloyd George, in spite of the demands made on his time in the House of Commons, by deputations outside and the intricacies of the budget, still preserves his cheerful demeanor and by his courtesy, courage, adroitness and tenacity keeps his party together and even placates the opposition by conciliations not involving the principles of the measure.

The Welsh members are deliberately abstaining from all debates on the finance bill, as a protest against the side-tracking of Welsh church disestablishment.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS EXPRESS HOPE FOR GOOD RELATIONS

PARIS—The principal newspapers in Paris express the hope that the nomination of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg as chancellor may mean a continuance of the correct and friendly attitude on the part of Germany toward France, which is manifested in the Franco-German agreement on Morocco. It is generally admitted that France has no reason to regret the withdrawal of Prince Buelow from public life, although, says the Temps, "those (and France is of the number) who have not always had reason to be grateful to him do not shut their eyes to his merits, but remember at the close of his ministerial life that if he has sometimes judged wrongly with regard to situations and peoples... he has at least succeeded in avoiding extreme crises, which might, for comparatively unimportant causes, have set France and Germany in conflict."

The Debats remarks that today France must consider Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg from the point of view of foreign policy. He is not, it remarks, a man who will deliberately cause friction between England and Germany. "He is said to be a friend of France. We believe him beyond all things a friend of Germany, but these facts are not necessarily inconsistent. In the midst of the Moroccan crisis, we manifested our wish to live on a footing of frank courtesy and loyalty with our eastern neighbors, and the arrangement of Feb. 9, 1909, gives reason to hope that this wish may become a reality."

The Debats adds in conclusion, however, a remark to the effect that "it is natural that we should reserve our intimacy for our allies and friends. Our relations with Germany may be excellent, but before all things they are subordinate to a respect for our alliances and for the balance of power in Europe."

WELSH WITHOUT REPRESENTATIVE

LONDON—The promotion of Herbert Lewis, the member for Flintshire, to the local government board in succession to Mr. Waterman leaves the Welsh members without a representative in the whip's office. For the last 17 years, with one brief interval, a Welsh member has been numbered among the liberal whips, and the omission to appoint a new Welsh whip has created great dissatisfaction throughout the principality.

CONTROL RUSSIAN BANKS.

LONDON—According to a correspondent of the Standard a London group of financiers has acquired control of an important combination of Russian banks having 70 branches in European and Asiatic Russia. The negotiations succeeded largely through sympathy in high quarters with the London Financiers, despite the opposition of the German financial groups, which heretofore have been all powerful in Russia.

TAKE BALLOT ON STRIKE.

LONDON—The miners' confederation of Great Britain, after a prolonged meeting decided in favor of balloting its million members as to whether or not a national strike shall be declared in support of the Scottish miners who are resisting a wage reduction of sixpence a day. The ballot will be completed today.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, with the Padettes. ORPHEUM—"Joan of Arc."
NEW YORK.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Hearty Scot."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."
WEBER'S—"The Climax."
CHICAGO.
GARRICK—"The Blue Mouse."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
LUXURION THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

COMING VISIT OF CROWN PRINCE

Trip of Royalty From Germany to England One of Most Interesting Social Events of Year.

LONDON—The coming visit of the crown prince and princess of Germany to England will form one of the most interesting social events of the year. The crown prince has not visited England since his marriage to the Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He visited his English relatives when little more than a boy, and his delight at the freedom from etiquette of English life excited the alarm of the court of Berlin, where more rigid ideas prevail, lest he should become too imbued with democratic ideas.

Foreign Briefs

LONDON—The members of the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain have voted for a national strike in support of the Scottish miners, 518,361 to 62,980.

TORONTO, Ont.—A special from Victoria reports the recent loss of the bark Orleans with seven of her crew. The Orleans was abandoned 200 miles off the west coast of Tasmania.

LONDON—The Canadian and Newfoundland cabinet ministers have called the attention of the imperial government to the damage steam trawlers are causing to North American fisheries.

ONCE EDITOR; IS NOW IN CABINET

LONDON—Mr. Mateman, whose appointment as under secretary to the home office was recently announced, obtained a fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and was president of the Union. After leaving Cambridge he became a university extension lecturer and literary editor of the Daily News. He joined the government as parliamentary secretary to the local government board in April last.

MAY ATTEMPT TO REVIVE BOYCOTT ON AUGUST SEVENTH

CALCUTTA—There have been many indications lately of attempts to revive the mischievous boycott movement and to arrange a great anti-British celebration on Aug. 7, the anniversary of the boycott.

Apparently Sir Norman Baker contemplates vigorous measures. Addressing the Bengal council recently he said there had been enough denunciations of outrages; the time had come for more than talk. The education authorities, parents and students must actively cooperate with the government. If they failed, a solution would come, but it would not be peaceful. The speech produced a profound sensation.

KAISER SAYS PLAY FOOTBALL

BERLIN—The Kaiser, who is an enthusiastic admirer of outdoor sports, has given orders that football shall in future be played by the soldiers of the German army, and that it form part of their physical training.

The Emperor believes that football will increase the mobility of his troops and render them more efficient when called upon to take the field. It is stated that non-commissioned officers are to have special instructions, so that they may be able to teach the rank and file.

NEW CHIEFS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

LONDON—Britain's army and navy are both to have new executive chiefs. General Sir Ian Hamilton has just been appointed adjutant-general of the forces and second military member of the army council, and Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore will succeed Sir John Fisher in October next as first sea lord—the active head of the navy.

HIGH COMPLIMENT PAID TO AMERICAN ON HIS RETIREMENT

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A noteworthy compliment has been paid to an American, Alfred Mossop, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of general manager of the firm of Dorman, Long & Co., according to information furnished the Iron Trade Review. A representative gathering of workmen and officials at the Britannia works made the retiring manager a farewell presentation of a set of solid silver candlesticks and four corner-pieces bearing Mr. Mossop's monogram and the initials of the firm, with two centerpieces recording the presentation.

In response to the sentiments of regret expressed by several speakers at his departure, Mr. Mossop mentioned that he came over to England from America on Mr. Dorman's invitation to reorganize the works. He paid a tribute to the fair play he had received on the British side of the water, and mentioned that the directors had paid him the compliment of inviting him to retain his seat on the board, although he would be resident in America.

LARGEST LAND SALES YET HELD

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—The recent land sale here is said to be the largest ever held in the Dominion, when 856 parcels comprising 136,624 acres of good, poor and indifferent land were sold by auction at an average of \$1.60 per acre, netting \$1,506,201 and general land values have increased in consequence of the good prices thus obtained.

CANAL WORK RUSHED.

OTTAWA, Can.—The break on the Soo canal will not be completed for some time although the work is being rushed. One day recently, when the canal on the American side was out of operation, 180 boats, with a tonnage of 550,000 passed through the Canadian canal, the auxiliary gates being used.

FAST STEAMER WILL MAKE TEST

MONTREAL—Managing Director Carpenter of the company which is building the Quebec, Atlantic & Western railway down to Grape Basin recently arrived from London and announces that a test will be made in sending one of the fastest Atlantic steamers, at the completion of this railway, over the route from Liverpool to Gaspe Harbor. Mr. Carpenter is sanguine that a ship of the Mauretania class can make the run in three days and a half.

In a week or two the road will be completed to Pabos, 20 miles below Port Daniel, and some 1800 men are working on the remaining 60 miles to Gaspe Harbor. There are 28 steel and stone bridges to be erected, but the contractors hope to be into Gaspe by midsummer of next year. They have just completed a 900-foot tunnel through the heart of Hell cape, just below Port Daniel.

TIDE WILL SOON CROSS ROCKIES

VANCOUVER, B. C.—According to E. Deville, surveyor-general of the Dominion, the tide of immigration will soon cross the Rockies into the valleys of British Columbia, and the Dominion government is making preparations for these prospective settlers. The land for 20 miles each side of the Canadian Pacific railroad from Alberta to the Pacific coast is under Dominion control, and three survey parties are now at work in these sections, while five other parties are busy surveying in other parts of the province.

AMALGAMATE BANKS.
LONDON—The London and Westminster, and the London and County banks have been amalgamated under the title of the London, County & Westminster Bank. The subscribed capital will be \$70,000,000. The combined deposits exceed \$355,000,000.

Special Notice

We have decided to give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25% from our regular rates to any one presenting this advertisement which we have running in The Monitor. We will give special attention to each customer, and the very best photographs it is possible to make.

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CAROLINE M. RUSY, Prop., Chicago.
Mrs. Conger's Book, "Letters From China," \$2.75
Lesson Markers, Bibles, Scrolls
Helpful Cards, Children's Books
Pictures, Souvenirs
Motives, etc. Misc. Articles
Wholesale and Retail.
709 Venetian Bldg., 21 E. Washington St.
Opposite Marshall Field's.

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED. WATER BILLS REDUCED.
NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OF COLUMBIA.
Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York

Leading Events in Athletic World

Another Double Header Taken By Philadelphia

Boston Defeats New York in the Last Away-From-Home Game—Champions Take Another.

YOUNG TAKEN OUT

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	31	31	.500
Philadelphia	32	30	.516
Boston	33	29	.531
Cleveland	34	28	.550
Chicago	35	27	.563
New York	36	26	.577
St. Louis	37	25	.594
Washington	38	24	.611

GAMES TODAY.

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia took both games of its double-header with Washington Wednesday, the first 7 to 1, and the second, 6 to 0. Boston defeated New York in the last game of its western trip by a score of 8 to 2. The Detroit champions made it two straight from Cleveland, winning by a score of 5 to 4 and driving Cy Young from the box.

PHILADELPHIA WINS TWICE.

WASHINGTON—Philadelphia won both games of Wednesday's double-header with Washington 7 to 1 and 6 to 0. Plank and Krause kept the local hitters puzzled in both games, while Groom and Hughes were ineffective. The first score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Plank, Livingston and Thomas; Groom, Groom, Street and Blankenship.
The second score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Krause and Thomas; Hughes and Street. Umpires: Egan and Kerin.

BOSTON WINS FINAL GAME.

NEW YORK—Boston won the game from New York Wednesday, 8 to 2, and made an even break of the games won and lost on its western trip. Arelanes pitched for Boston and allowed only nine hits, while Boston got 13 off Warhop and Lake. The score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Arelanes and Donohue; Warhop, Lake and Sweeney. Umpires: Hurst and Conolly.

DETROIT HITS YOUNG HARD.

CLEVELAND—Detroit knocked Cy Young out of the box in the seventh inning Wednesday, making three runs and tying the score. In the eighth, with Falkenberg pitching, Bush scored the winning run on his hit, Crawford's single and Cobb's sacrifice fly. The score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0
Cleveland.....2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Mullin and Schmidt; Young, Falkenberg, Clark and Dennis. Umpires: Evans and O'Loughlin.

MANY SURPRISES AT FLOSSMOOR

FLOSSMOOR, Ill.—The biggest surprise of the western amateur golf championship tourney Wednesday was the defeat of Warren K. Wood of Homewood, who led the qualifying round with the record score of 146. The winner of the low medal score was defeated in the second round of match play by Robert A. Gardner of Hinsdale by 3 up and 2 to play.

The defeat of Mason E. Phelps of Midland in the first round marked another upset in the tournament. The western champion was eliminated by Meiers of Evanston, a junior at Yale, by 1 up after a hard battle lasting 20 holes. Harry G. Legg of Minneapolis, winner of the trans-Mississippi championship, was easily beaten by Ralph Hoagland, a veteran Princeton golfer from Riverside.

Gordon Copeland, a youthful Skokie golfer, continued the form reversals by the defeat by 4 and 3 of Eben M. Rivers of Pittsburgh, national champion of 1905. Rivers played far below his usual standard. Ralph Hoagland defeated Copeland 3 up and 2 in the second round.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

First round—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, defeated H. W. Lockett, Homewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Albert Seckel, Riverside, defeated Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 7 up and 5 to play; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton, defeated W. J. Wilder, Indianapolis, 3 up and 2 to play; S. P. Edwards, Midland, defeated Harold Weber, Toledo, 1 up; Paul Hunter, Midland, defeated W. Langford, Westport, 6 up and 6 to play; Gordon Lindsey, Homewood, defeated C. McArthur, Homewood, 5 up and 4 to play; Warren K. Wood, Homewood, defeated R. E. Martin, Wheaton, 7 up and 6 to play; E. A. Bates, Alhambra, defeated H. Fisher, Denver, 5 up and 1 to play; Gordon Copeland, Skokie, defeated E. M. Rivers, Pittsburgh, 4 up and 3 to play; Elliott Campbell, Peoria, defeated D. E. Magill, Jackson Park, 5 up and 4 to play; R. E. Hunter, Midland, defeated J. J. Thomas, Wheaton, 7 up and 6 to play; Ralph Hoagland, Riverside, defeated Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis, 4 up and 3 to play; A. Stillwell, Midland, defeated Arthur Stieker, St. Louis, 2 up and 1 to play; Nate Meiers, Evanston, defeated Mason E. Phelps, Midland, 3 up and 2 to play; Lee Maxwell, Hinsdale, defeated C. B. Reed, Riverside, 2 up and 1 to play; Charles J. Evans, Jr., Evanston, defeated Charles Barker, Beverly, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second round—Gardner defeated Wood, 8 up and 2 to play; Hoagland defeated Copeland, 3 up and 2 to play; Sawyer defeated Meiers, 1 up; Paul Hunter defeated Stillwell, 5 up and 3 to play; Charles Evans, Jr., defeated Lindsey, 3 up and 2 to play; Maxwell defeated Bates, 5 up and 2 to play; Edwards defeated R. E. Hunter, 7 up and 6 to play; Seckel defeated Campbell, 7 up and 6 to play.

HARD DAY'S RUN FOR MOTOR CARS

Many Penalties Inflicted on the Glidden Automobiles, With More to Come, for Run From Hugo.

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
1.	Jay, Premier.	.....	0
2.	Hammont, Premier.	.....	0
3.	Rodger, Chalmers-Detroit.	.....	8.0
4.	Marmion, Maxwell-Briscoe.	.....	0
5.	Marmion, Marmion.	.....	0
6.	Gager, Maxwell.	.....	8.8
7.	Winchester, Pierce-Arrow.	.....	0
8.	Day, Pierce-Arrow.	.....	0
9.	Winchester, Pierce-Arrow.	.....	18.1
10.	Bartholomew, Chalmers.	.....	4.3
11.	Ruse, Thomas.	.....	4.3
12.	Hays, Midland.	.....	4.3
13.	Scaries, White.	.....	18.2

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
100.	Vandervoort, Moline.	.....	3.1
101.	Wicker, Moline.	.....	17.1
102.	Gregory, Moline.	.....	17.1
103.	Trinkle, Brush.	.....	11.9
104.	Goldswaite, Maxwell-Briscoe.	.....	0
105.	MacBesky, Chalmers-Detroit.	.....	0
106.	Schelman, Hupmobile.	.....	4.2
107.	Goldswaite, Maxwell-Briscoe.	.....	0
108.	Williams, Pierce-Arrow.	.....	0
109.	Seefeldt, Pierce-Arrow.	.....	0
110.	Goodwin, Moline.	.....	3.3
111.	Schupp, Jewell.	.....	4.3
112.	Snyder, Mason.	.....	4.3
114.	Moore, Lexington.	.....	0

No.	Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
51.	Wood, America-Simplex.	.....	1.4
52.	Bomb, Chalmers-Detroit.	.....	6.0
53.	Waltman, Premier.	.....	8.1

OAKLEY, Kan.—The Glidden tourists left here this morning for Salina, a distance of 199 miles over roads that are expected to give the drivers the hardest kind of work. It is expected a large number of penalties will be inflicted.

Mishaps were numerous Wednesday, the roads from Hugo to Oakley being very poor in places.

The first mishap of the day came to the car driven by McIntosh. While going at a high rate of speed it struck one of the many treacherous holes along the prairie trails, breaking both steering spindles, letting the front end of the car down on the road.

The Glidden turned over its front axle at a railroad crossing and will withdraw unless another axle can be secured.

The Thomas, No. 11, hit a bad spot, sprained its engine frame and tossed the engine out of alignment and will be withdrawn. The little Maxwell press car towed the big six 15 miles into the control and carried seven passengers the entire distance, pulling over three times its own weight through the prairie sand and hills.

The Mason, No. 112, broke its steering distance rod, allowing the front wheels to spread so far it could not be driven and is still out on the prairie. Both Maxwell contesting cars sprained front springs so badly that they had to be replaced. It cost the perfect score Maxwell No. 6, driven by Gager, 8.5 points, and No. 107, piloted by Goldswaite, 7.5 points, the difference being in labor, two men working on No. 6 and one on No. 107.

Goldswaite replaced his spring alone in 32 minutes and both made up the time, getting to control with over 10 minutes to spare. Chalmers-Detroit, No. 52, got five gallons of water in its gasoline tank instead of gasoline, the mistake being made by Mechanician Mowat at the night control. It was all drained out.

The penalty for Glide No. 10 for July 27 was announced as 28.8 points.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn	49	28	.636
Brookline	47	32	.595
Haverhill	48	31	.558
Newark	44	34	.565
Worcester	45	33	.576
New Bedford	50	29	.630
Lawrence	46	32	.594
Lowell	45	33	.577

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Worcester 4, New Bedford 1.
Brookline 1, Haverhill 0.
Fall River 5, Lawrence 4.
Lynn 8, Lowell 4.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	49	36	.576
Hartford	47	32	.595
Providence	44	34	.565
Newark	44	34	.565
Buffalo	46	32	.594
Toronto	47	31	.558
Baltimore	44	34	.565
Jersey City	45	33	.577

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Newark 3, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 2, Jersey City 1.
Providence 6, Montreal 2.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 4.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Holyoke	47	29	.618
Hartford	45	31	.594
Waterbury	46	30	.607
New Britain	45	31	.594
Springfield	45	31	.594
Northampton	47	29	.618
Bridgeport	47	29	.618

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.

Hartford 4, Springfield 3.
Holyoke 3, Northampton 8.
Bridgeport 3, Northampton 8.
New Britain 5, Waterbury 4.
Springfield 4, Waterbury 1.
New Haven 8, Bridgeport 1.

SEDDGWICK HAS LOW SCORE.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The qualifying round in the 18-hole scratch tournament for cups offered by the Rev. Roderick Terry was played at the Newport Golf Club Wednesday afternoon. Those qualifying with their scores were: R. Sedgwick, Jr., 84; S. Leroy, 85; R. L. Beckman, 85; H. R. Sedgwick, 86; T. Terry, 86; T. Stidell, 87; R. H. Carroll, 88; C. S. Brown, 89; R. Gambrell, 95; W. Spencer, 94; Miss M. Buck, 95; William Gambrell, 94; H. R. Taylor, 102; A. Jay, 100; A. M. Fox, 100; H. Godwin, 102; O. G. Jennings, 105; G. L. Rivers, 107.

Handsone Interstate Rifle Trophy



BEING SHOT FOR TODAY BY TEAMS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine Seems to Be Favorite for the Big Interstate Trophy, With Massachusetts Second.

WINNERS IN N. E. M. R. A.

Team Matches.

FIRST CORPS CADETS MATCH.

First—Co. A, Sixth Massachusetts, 320.
Second—Co. B, First N. H., 310.
Third—Co. H, Eighth Mass., 305.

STATE OF MAINE.

First—Co. C, Sixth Infantry, 316.
Second—Co. H, First N. H., 312.
Third—Co. G, Eighth Infantry, 295.

BANCREFT MATCH.

First—Second Connecticut, 351.
Second—Sixth Massachusetts, 340.
Third—First New Hampshire, 317.

Individual Matches.

HIGNEY MATCH.

First—J. W. Hession, New York, 50.
Second—Lieut. Parker, Mass., 49.
Third—Midshipman Denney, 49.

ESSEX COUNTY MATCH.

First—Capt. Wentworth, First Me., 31.
Second—Midshipman Saunders, 31.
Third—Lieut. Burns, Fifth Mass., 31.

WAKEFIELD.—In competition for the New England interstate match and the army-navy interstate match on the 200-yard range this morning Captain Allen and Captain Wakefield, both of the Massachusetts team, were high, with a total of 48 out of a possible 50. Governor Quincy of New Hampshire arrived on the grounds this morning at 10 o'clock and witnessed this match.

The Massachusetts team and the United States navy, first team, lead their respective matches with totals of 529. In the New England interstate match the Connecticut team was second for 200 yards with a score of 509 and the New Hampshire team third with 505. The naval cadets were second in the army-navy match with a score of 508 and the United States navy, second team, third with 502. The possible in these matches was 600.

The results of the 200-yard shooting in the New England interstate and the army-navy interstate matches respectively: Massachusetts.....529
Connecticut.....509
New Hampshire.....505
Rhode Island.....478
U. S. Navy (First).....529
Naval Cadets.....508
U. S. Navy (Second).....502
Battleship Missouri.....452
Private Gibson, Massachusetts.....46
Private Gibson, Massachusetts.....46
Lieut. Parker, Massachusetts.....46

*New competitive record for 200 yards. The scores for the 600-yard range were: Maine.....545
Massachusetts.....540
New Hampshire.....530
Connecticut.....514
Rhode Island.....464
U. S. Navy (First).....536
Naval Cadets.....508
U. S. Navy (Second).....502
Battleship Missouri.....442
Governor Draper, Adjutant-General Brigham and Brigadier-General Emery arrived at about 10:30 when the teams were shooting at 600 yards, and stood with the Massachusetts team. Maine made a large gain at this range, with the first navy holding its own throughout the morning.

General Dill arrived in camp early this morning and, with Col. John J. Dooley, witnessed the practice work of the state of Maine team, and they have hopes of seeing Maine give Massachusetts the hardest fight that has ever been made for first place.

All of the state teams are doing exceptionally good work this year; but Maine especially has an excellent opportunity in that the team is one of veterans. It is believed there will be very little margin between the teams when recalled tonight from the 800-yard range; but that the match and the championship will be won on the 1000-yard range and in the skirmish run Friday afternoon.

The Massachusetts team has been putting in some hard work on the skirmish run and with a scrub team has repeatedly made averages close to 95, while the Maine team under Col. John J. Dooley has sent in some very good scores and it would not be entirely unexpected if Colonel Dooley opened up some talent which it is not known his team possesses.

In the army and navy match being shot in conjunction with the interstate match there seems to be a general idea that the navy teams will carry off the honors, although the marine corps intend to make a strenuous contest.

The teams on the firing line are Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, two teams from the United States navy, one team from the naval academy, one from the marine corps and one from the battleship Missouri.

The naval cadets from Annapolis, who are shooting in the Army-Navy match are doing excellent work. The navy first team is leading the United States teams with the cadets a close second and the battleship Missouri team a probable third.

A new world's record of 62 consecutive bull's-eyes at the 500-yard range was completed by Capt. Stuart W. Wise of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment at Wednesday's competition. Captain Wise's score, which took two days to accomplish, bettered by five bull's-eyes the total of 57 made by Capt. C. B. Winder at Camp Perry, Ohio, within a few days. Wednesday Captain Winder had 28 bull's-eyes to his credit, and today added the other 34, which constitute his new record of 62.

MANSON TO MEET H. P. FARRINGTON

H. P. Farrington of the Post and Ernest T. Manson of the Herald will meet today in the final round of 36 holes in the annual championship tournament of the Press Golf Club of New England on the course of the Wallaston Golf Club. The winner will be entitled to hold the John I. Taylor perpetual trophy for one year and he will also receive a replica of the same for permanent possession.

Wednesday afternoon Farrington defeated L. M. Barry of the Globe by 3 to 2, in the semi-finals, while Manson scored a 4 to 3 victory over James E. O'Connell, unattached.

The contest between Manson and Farrington today should be very interesting. Manson in the open tournaments represents the Framingham C. C. and is a nine man in the state association, while Farrington, who hails from the Commonwealth C. C., is rated with a handicap of five strokes in the state association.

George F. Gaul of the Globe took the second division prize and the runner-up cup will go to W. N. Foss of the Brockton Enterprise. Gaul surprised the followers of the game by defeating George H. Sargent of the Transcript by 3 and 2.

C. Brewer Smith of Smith's agency was defeated by Foss by 5 and 4. The latter was unable to play today and announced his default to Gaul Wednesday evening.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-finals.

H. P. Farrington, Post, beat L. M. Barry, Globe, 3 and 2.

Ernest T. Manson, Herald, beat James E. O'Connell, unattached, 4 and 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Final Round.

George F. Gaul, Globe, defeated W. N. Foss, Brockton Enterprise, by default, so on an error.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS DIVIDE FAST DOUBLE-HEADER

New York Takes Two Games From Boston, While Pittsburgh Easily Defeats the Cincinnati Team.

BROOKLYN WINS ONE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	32	24	.571
Chicago	33	23	.591
New York	34	22	.608
Cincinnati	35	21	.620
Philadelphia	36	20	.643
St. Louis	37	19	.660
Brooklyn	38	18	.684
Boston	39	17	.696

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Chicago and St. Louis divided a fast double-header Wednesday, Chicago winning the first game 6 to 1, while St. Louis took the second by a score of 5 to 4. New York won both of its games from Boston, the first 7 to 4 and the second 4 to 3. Pittsburgh won another from Cincinnati by a score of 6 to 3 and Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia 4 to 0.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DIVIDE.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis and Chicago divided honors in a double header Wednesday. Reulbach's pitching was the chief factor in the first game. The second contest was close, Evans winning it for St. Louis with a three-base hit when the bases were full. The first score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Reulbach and Archer; Lauderdale, Meier and Phelps.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago.....1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Bachman and Bliss; Higginbotham and Archer. Umpires: Klein and Kane.

NEW YORK TAKES BOTH GAMES.

New York won both of the games here Wednesday, the first 7 to 4 and the second 4 to 3. Mattern was hit freely in the first game, while three pitchers were unable to hold the visitors in the second contest. Shean and Beck did good work for the home team. The first score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Raymond and Schiel; Mattern, Ferguson and Graham.

The second score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Crandall, White and Myers; White, Tucker, Ferguson, Smith and Graham. Umpires: Emslie and Johnstone.

PITTSBURGH HITS HARD.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh won Wednesday's game from Cincinnati by hard hitting. Of its ten hits three were doubles and three were triples. Maddox was steady all the way. The work of Pittsburgh's outfield was fine. The score: Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....0 3 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Cincinnati.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: Maddox and Gibson; Fomme, Campbell and

TAFT TODAY CAUSES ANOTHER DEADLOCK WITH NEW DEMANDS

(Continued from Page One.)

made that the present administration would do the same things, but do them in a different manner. Consequently Mr. Taft invites his victims to dinner and gives them each a good cigar before telling them with a pleasant smile about the prospect of a special session in October.

The effect, however, is very much the same. He does not snap his teeth at Mr. Aldrich, nor even at Mr. Cannon. He does not discourse on predatory interests in the hearing of Senators Dewey and Burrows. He does not tell the newspaper men in so many words that certain senators and representatives are betraying their constituencies. Nevertheless President Taft carries the same "big stick" carried by his predecessor and the chief difference in his present conduct, when compared with that of his predecessor, lies in a more punctilious attention to the first part of that famous quotation which led to the familiar simile:

"Speak softly, but carry a 'big stick,' and you will go far." He is trying very hard to speak softly.

There is a very strong argument in President Taft's threat of the session next fall. Nobody—least of all Senator Aldrich and his 42 stand-pat followers—cares to have a reversion of the tariff. The influence of the President coupled with the present disapproval of the tariff bill would result in a very much more radical revision if undertaken three months hence than anything in the present bill. The wooden schedule would be ripped wide open, the cotton schedule would be then subjected to a microscopic analysis, the lumber duties would probably have to come down to \$1.00 instead of \$1.25 and there is no possible doubt that a new consideration of the subject would result in a reduction of the sugar duties. This is the sort of an alternative which the President is offering Senator Aldrich and the lumber stand-patters in the Senate for a reduction of the lumber duties from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

It is not necessary for President Taft to hold out the prospect of a veto of the present bill. He can accomplish the defeat of the present bill without putting his veto on it. At a signal from the President there are a large number of House members who are prepared to vote against the conference report. Among these are Messrs. McCall, Tawney, Stephens, Esch, Smith of Iowa, Scott of Kansas, Martin of South Dakota, Perkins of New York, Longworth and Crumpacker.

It is assumed that there will at least be 20 of the so-called insurgent members of the House, under the leadership of Victor Murdock, who will vote against the conference report, and when to these are added what may be called the Tawney insurgents, there would be considerably short of a majority of Republicans to adopt the report and pass the bill.

In the present situation the President and Speaker Cannon find themselves in sharp antagonism. The fact that the four members of the conference representing the House, namely, Messrs. Dalzell, Fordney, Boutwell and Calkins, are supporting the Senate instead of the House bill, but it was a most remarkable thing for the speaker to jump the regular members of the ways and means committee and appoint men on the conference who were committed to the Aldrich schedules.

The fact that the President has won his contention for a reduction of the hide and leather duties gives promise that he will win in his demand on lumber. Should he get the reductions which he asks on hides, lumber, oil and iron ore he will sign the bill and bring the business to an end.

Meantime a strong effort is on foot to bring about a solidifying of the party vote on the final roll call. The 10 progressive members of the Senate who voted against the Senate bill are being subjected to all manner of administrative pressure in order to bring them into line. At the present time seven are still standing out.

Senator Aldrich and Chairman Payne are reported today to have reached an agreement with the President at a conference on Wednesday that lasted long after midnight.

The fact that the Democratic members of the conference committee were called in at 11 o'clock this morning indicates that the two tariff leaders have completed a report satisfactory to the President, and which can command a majority in both legislative branches.

If the report is laid before the House on Friday, according to the present program, it will be printed and taken up on Saturday. It is not believed that the House will discuss it more than one day. If this estimate of time proves correct, the Senate may begin with the report on Monday. It is believed that it can be disposed of next week.

After working for nearly three weeks at one of the longest and most arduous tasks ever experienced in tariff building, the majority members of the conference committee on the Payne-Aldrich bill brought their labors to a sudden close at 6 o'clock Wednesday night.

The Senate and House leaders started at once to lay their report before President Taft, who had gone to Ft. Meyer to see an expected flight of the Wright brothers in their aeroplane.

Returning from the conference at Ft. Meyer, Messrs. Aldrich and Payne seemed

OUTING DATE SET BY TOWN CLERKS

WORCESTER, Mass.—It was voted at a meeting of the town clerks of Worcester county, held in the office of City Clerk W. Henry Towne, to have their annual outing on Aug. 11 at Fitchburg, and to invite the mayor of the city, M. Fred O'Connell, Secretary of State William M. Olin, Henry Wood, state commissioner of records, and George B. Curney, chairman of the bureau of vital statistics, to be present.

The annual meeting will be opened by President Walter A. Davis of Fitchburg and George L. Wright, town clerk of Boylston, who will give a review of the acts and resolves of the Legislature of 1909 relating to duties of town clerks.

TAX RATE DROPS IN CONCORD, MASS.

CONCORD, Mass.—The assessors of Concord today announce the rate for this year as \$14.30 per \$1000, a decrease from \$15.40. This is the lowest rate the town has had since 1904, when the rate was \$13.90.

The total valuation of the town is \$6,790,679, an increase of \$411,404. Personal property, including bank stock, \$251,759; buildings, \$139,850; land, \$19,795.

Total amount to be raised by taxation is \$100,334.70, against \$103,589.85 last year.

to be entirely satisfied with the outcome of their mission, although neither would discuss the conclusions that were reached. Gloves were made dutiable at rates considerably in advance of the duties fixed by the Senate bill, which for the most part were the same as the Dingley rates. The conference rates are as follows:

Women's and children's gloves, valued at not more than \$4 a dozen, \$2.50 a dozen; valued at more than \$4 but not more than \$12 a dozen, \$4 a dozen; valued at more than \$12 a dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem. The schmalchen glove of sheep origin, which is the cheapest glove manufactured, was made dutiable at \$1 a dozen. This is a heavy reduction from the House rates, which made all gloves dutiable at \$4 a dozen, and is even less than the Senate rate of \$1.25 and the Dingley rate of \$1.75 a dozen.

The conferees adopted an amendment which cuts in half the cumulative duties of 40 cents a dozen pairs provided by the Dingley law for gloves of certain stitching, or when lined, or finished in a manner adding to the ordinary value.

Just before the close of the session Wednesday the print paper schedule was reopened and the rate fixed at \$3.75 a ton. This is only 25 cents less than the Senate rate, and \$1.75 more than the House rate.

Knox Notifies Draper of Income Tax Proposal

Governor Eben S. Draper of Massachusetts and the executives of the other New England states have received from Secretary of State Knox a formal letter of notification regarding the income tax enactment. It is in compliance with the recent resolution of Congress, although it would have been written in practically the same terms had that resolution not been enacted. The letter reads:

"His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts:

"Sir—I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of a resolution of Congress entitled 'Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States,' with the request that you cause the same to be submitted to the Legislature of your state for such action as may be had and that a certified copy of such action be communicated to the secretary of state as required by section 205 revised statutes of the United States (see over leaf).

"An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"P. C. KNOX."

The over leaf referred to in the letter is a citation of the statute requiring notice of action upon constitutional amendments by states to be communicated to the secretary of state for publication in papers in which notice is required to be given of the adoption of amendments to the constitution.

How Littauer Nearly Won Then Lost Glove Increase

WASHINGTON.—The most extraordinary of the many peculiar things in connection with the framing of the tariff bill is the tremendous influence wielded by former Congressman Lucius Nathan Littauer of Congressville, N. Y.

He is a manufacturer of gloves, as his father was before him. He is also wealthy, and a "good fellow." With these qualifications he came to Washington at the beginning of the present special session, with the avowed purpose of raising the tariff on women's gloves to such an extent that foreign gloves would be excluded from the country, except at prohibitive prices, leaving himself in control of the American market, he being the largest manufacturer.

The new rates that he proposed were increases of 100 per cent and more over the existing law. He managed to work these increases through the House and though the Senate turned them down he has kept up the fight for their retention until the last minute.

President Taft, however, is credited with having declared, in effect, that he did not mind having a particular schedule arranged in behalf of a single state, or even in behalf of a single senator, but he did object to having it fixed to suit the views and interests of a single manufacturer.

So he put his foot down, and Mr. Littauer has lost.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WALTHAM.

The interest in home garden work this year is unusually great. Over 600 children are contesting for prizes and the work of the association has reached every part of the city.

Alderman Atwood J. Jackson makes formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative.

The Waltham Watch Company Band will give the fourth of a series of five complimentary concerts Tuesday evening at Robbins Park.

Union services for the First Methodist, First Baptist and First Congregational Churches will be held Sunday at Asbury Temple. The Rev. R. E. Bisbee of Boston will preach.

In the intercity league series at the bicycle park Saturday afternoon the Athletics will play the Independents.

Thomas Curley is at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst attending a conference of New England educators on the subject of agricultural education in our public school system.

WINTHROP.

Although the town of Winthrop covers quite a large area it is so nearly an island that it has but two entrances, one from Short beach in Revere and the other by way of Main street, starting from the East Boston bridge. The residents are making plans to beautify this entrance to the town. It is hoped to purchase a triangular piece of land at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets and make a park of it and have a public boat landing and a bathing beach in the same locality. The residents on this side of the town are practically debarred from salt water bathing at present on account of the distance to the Crest.

NEWTON.

A drinking fountain, requiring no cups, has been installed by the forestry department on Claffin field, Newtonville, near the baseball, football and tennis grounds by order of the Mayor George Hutchinson. The mayor has recommended similar fountains for Allison park at Nonantum, Newton Center playground and Cabot park, and has given instructions for the erection of large fountains of a similar character near the city hall at West Newton, at Newtonville square, at Newton Highland square and at Nonantum square and another in some other section of Nonantum.

HARWICH.

This town, the first in southeastern Massachusetts to observe Old Home Week, is again extending a welcome to home comers during the present week. Friday there will be a general coming together at Brooks Park, in which the residents of the different villages will participate.

WEYMOUTH.

The annual reunion of the Bates family association will be held in the old North church at Weymouth Heights Aug. 5. Ex-Gov. John L. Bates will be the principal speaker. There are 116 members.

BRYAN WILL NOT MOVE TO TEXAS

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—William J. Bryan today denied the reports that he contemplates making Texas his future home.

He said he hoped to be next senator from Nebraska.

He referred in flattering terms to the ability of Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who has been mentioned as a presidential possibility.

Speaking about the tariff and the chances of a revision downward, Mr. Bryan said: "I believe President Taft is with the common people in their desire for a downward revision of the tariff; but I fear he will be unable to accomplish anything against Senator Aldrich and the 'interests.'"

HOW COWBOYS TIE HORSES IN DESERT

Throughout the desert section of the southwestern part of the United States, where there is neither bush, tree nor stone, the range riders have evolved a unique scheme for tying their horses, says the Technical World Magazine.

Digging an L-shaped hole in the firm soil of the range, the cowboy ties a large knot in the free end of his bridle, shoves the knot far down to the end of the hole, tamps the earth in, and no average horse can pull himself free without breaking the bridle.

Most of the range horses will stand for an indefinite time if their rider merely throws the bridle over the animal's head.

PUMPING PLANTS FOR MENNONITES

Estimates are being received at Bakersfield, Cal., by Henry J. Martens, who is to place from 5000 to 20,000 Mennonites in a colony on lands already purchased northwest of this city, for the installation of 150 pumping plants to supply the colony with water, says the Los Angeles Herald.

These plants will cost in the aggregate \$500,000, and some of the wells will be equipped with pumps by early fall.

Martens declares that the contracts for the entire number of pumps will be closed in the near future and that wholesale drilling of wells will make possible the establishment of a water system within a year.

MALDEN.

Flint Elder of Maple street, who with a party of fellow students from the Columbia College School of Mines is traveling through the far West, writes that he is having interesting experiences visiting the mills, mines and smelters of that section.

The street department is to build a new thoroughfare running from Avon street to Pearl street.

The new line of cars through the boulevard and the Middlesex Fells parkway will be in operation within the next 10 days.

The Converse Rubber Company, which recently opened a new plant at Edgewater, reports many orders. At present there are 135 girls and 85 men employed and more are being added to the force each week.

MEDFORD.

Herman L. Buss of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who lives in Medford, is on an extended trip West with his wife and daughter, Miss Helen Buss. They went by way of Buffalo, the Great Lakes and the Canadian Rockies to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. They will return by way of Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Yellowstone Park and Chicago.

Among the 10,000 persons whose names appear in the new edition of "Who's Who in New England" are 62 Medford persons.

Mrs. S. M. Spinney, patriotic instructor of Woman's Relief Corps No. 5 of Medford, has placed 12 flags and standards in the different schools of the city and one large flag on the Lorin L. Dame School.

WELLESLEY.

Complaint has been received from officers of the Wellesley Village Improvement Association to the effect that vandals have damaged or removed part of the life-saving apparatus which the association placed about the shores of Lake Waban last spring. The police have been notified.

As the result of renewed effort of the police to regulate the speed of automobiles passing through this town, two owners were arraigned in the district court at Dedham this morning for alleged overspeeding here.

BROCKTON.

The Plymouth County Trust Company has filed an application to build an addition to its bank building on Main street 85 feet by 33 feet and 40 feet high. The addition will be used for stores and offices.

PLYMOUTH.

The members of the Bartlett family Association will hold their annual reunion this year in this town at White Horse beach on Friday, Aug. 27. A banquet will be served at the Hotel Crescent.

HINGHAM.

The annual exhibition of the Hingham Society of Arts and Crafts in Loring Hall will continue through Friday afternoon.

COOLING OF FRUITS BEFORE SHIPPING IS DECLARED OF VALUE

An experiment showing the value of the immediate cooling of fruit after gathering is given by the National Nurseryman. In this connection the journal named says:

Apple growers of the Pacific northwest have been very much interested in the experiments in methods of preparing fruits for shipment by railroad to eastern markets, which have been carried on for some time in that region. It has been found that fruit which is thoroughly cooled before being placed in an ice car will carry through to New York markets without the necessity of re-icing the car.

Under ordinary circumstances and methods, refrigerator cars must be iced three or four times between the Pacific coast points and St. Paul. In the case of a car shipped from Yakima, Wash., late in October, which had its fruit thoroughly cooled before placing in the car and which had been previously well iced, it came through in perfect condition and without requiring re-icing en route.

The car started with 1000 pounds of ice in the bunkers and it reached New York with a considerable share of this ice unmelted and the fruit in excellent condition. This is quite in line with the experience of refrigerator experts who have studied the keeping of fruit and constantly advise the immediate cooling of the fruits on being taken from the tree.

FLORIDA AHEAD IN NAVAL STORES

In the production of naval stores for the year 1908, of the total 36,500,000 gallons of turpentine produced by all the naval-store producing states, says the Scientific American, the yield from Florida was more than 17,000,000 gallons; and of the total of 4,000,000 barrels of rosin, the output of this product from Florida was nearly 2,000,000 barrels.

Georgia ranked next to Florida in the production of these products, yielding 1,000,000 gallons of turpentine and 1,000,000 barrels of rosin.

THREE-HUNDRED-TON LOCOMOTIVE IS NOW LARGEST IN WORLD

Baldwin Factory Turns Out Two Powerful Oil-Burning Moguls for Freight Use on Western Road.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works near Philadelphia has again distinguished itself by constructing the "largest and most powerful locomotives" in the world. This phrase has been used, and with perfect justice, a number of times in the past 20 years, as the builders of locomotives have boldly outdone previous efforts. The advance in size and power continues. There are two locomotives to which the words "largest and most powerful" are now to be applied. They are to burn oil, and they will haul heavy freight trains over the Sacramento division of the Southern Pacific railroad, where the maximum grade is 116 feet. Facts about the giants are told in Popular Mechanics, as follows:

Each locomotive with its tender weighs about 300 tons, and is 92 feet in length. The driving wheels number 16, eight in each coupled group, and the calculated tractive force is 94,640 pounds. The total heating surface of each locomotive is 6393 square feet, the fire box having 232 square feet, the fire tubes 4941 square feet, and the feedwater heater 1220 feet. The outside diameter of the driving wheels is 57 inches, and the boiler, equipped for oil burning, is 84 inches in diameter. A superheater, placed in the piping system between the high and low pressure cylinders, is located in the smokebox.

The detail parts of the locomotives have, where possible, been designed in accordance with existing standard in the associated lines and each is practically equivalent, in weight and capacity, to two large consolidation type locomotives. In spite of their great size, the engines present a pleasing and symmetrical appearance. They are of theallet articulated type; that is, the body of the engine is "articulated," its frame being joined at midlength, the forward driving wheels constituting a truck which swings when rounding a curve.

In order to facilitate repairs the boiler is provided with a separable joint, which is placed at the rear end of the combustion chamber. The joint is effected by riveting a ring to each boiler section, and uniting the rings by 42 bolts, 1 1/4 inches in diameter. The rings are butted with a V-shaped fit.

The waist-bearer under the combustion chamber is bolted into place, while the front waist-bearer and the high-pressure cylinder saddle are riveted to the shell. The longitudinal seams in the barrel are placed on the top center line, and have "diamond" welt strips inside. Flexible stay bolts are liberally used in the sides. The tender is fitted with a 9000-gallon water-bottom tank, and its capacity for oil is 2850 gallons.

SETTLERS FLOCK TO SOUTH WALES

Prime Minister Wade announces that he will nearly double the vote for immigration purposes in the coming year, says the Sydney correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. He points out that New South Wales, by a careful policy, is attracting large numbers of most desirable British settlers, and is guaranteeing them employment in the rural districts, while, since the initiation of the immigration policy in 1906, there has been unprecedented activity in steamship and passenger traffic from Great Britain.

With the opening of lands and a regular government policy, the closer settlement system is fast expanding.

PIERCE TO PAINT MEXICAN SCENES

H. Winthrop Pierce, the noted Boston portrait and landscape painter, vice-president of the Copley Society, probably the most famous and notable society for the encouragement of art in America, is in Mexico for the purpose of gathering new material for his landscape and feature pictures, says the Mexican Herald.

Mr. Pierce will remain in Mexico until October, and while here will paint street scenes, landscapes and characteristic figures of the Indian and rural classes.

The paintings which will be the first of Mexican scenes on an extensive scale by so famous an American painter will all be done in oil and will be placed on exhibit at the large art shows.

CONNECTICUT HAS INCOME TAX BILL

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Weeks today sent a communication to the state Senate enclosing a proposed constitutional amendment providing for an income tax and the matter was tabled and will be acted on before the end of the session. Connecticut will no doubt be the first state to act on this resolution which was recently passed by Congress.

RUSH AT SPOKANE FOR HOMESTEADS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Officials of the land office today placed an order for 50,000 more registration blanks, so great is the rush of applicants for Indian reservation lands, to be drawn on Aug. 9. Already 148,955 applications have been received.

FIRST JOINT BOARD SITTING TO IMPROVE BOSTON HELD TODAY

Body to Consider Report of Recent Metropolitan Commission Has Public Session at State House.

The joint board designated by the Legislature to consider the report of the recent metropolitan improvements commission held its public session at the State House today. The purpose of the meeting was to secure from those who desire to be heard later a statement as to the subjects which they will desire to discuss and an estimate of the time they are likely to consume. The joint board consists of the members of the Boston transit commission, the railroad commission, the metropolitan park commission and the harbor and land commission. George G. Crocker of the transit commission is chairman of the joint board and George L. Rogers of the park commission is its secretary.

D. O. Ives, representing the Chamber of Commerce, told the board that his association intends to cooperate to the fullest degree with the joint board in any effort it may make to bring about needed improvements in harbor and railroad conditions. He thought the time has come when reports already made should be digested, the best plans selected and carried out.

Others who appeared were J. Randolph Coolidge of the Boston Society of Architects; Charles A. Ufford of Dorchester regarding a station at Castle street on the Boston Elevated system; Jean P. Nickerson of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association, who asked for an hour in which to discuss suburban transportation; E. Moody Boynton, who asked the board to direct part of its attention to the subject of equipping the Boston transportation systems, and J. G. Forbes, representing the proposed Boston & Eastern electric railroad.

The hearing was adjourned, and the commission will later assign dates for hearing the various parties.

ROOSEVELT'S SON RIDES RACE TODAY

NAIROBI, British East Africa—Colonel Roosevelt today witnessed his son Kermit in the role of a "gentleman rider" in the races of the East African Turf Club, whose guest he was. Young Roosevelt rode in splendid style and was heartily cheered by the immense crowd attracted by the unusual card. Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit were guests of the stewards of the club at dinner.

There will be more races on Saturday and Kermit has promised to ride again. The ex-President is dividing his time between a round of social duties and his writings. It is estimated that Colonel Roosevelt is turning out 2500 words of "copy" a day during his 10 days' stay here.

MAINE WOMAN'S WILL AIDS TUFTS

By the will of Mrs. Caroline D. M. Ballard, just filed in Augusta, Me., a \$2000 scholarship is given to Tufts College in memory of her husband, George S. Ballard, and \$1000 is set aside for a memorial window in the Universalist Church of Augusta in memory of her husband and herself.

The remainder of the property, after a monument is erected, is given to the Augusta Universalist Church for repairing the edifice. In case of the dissolution of the church society the money is to go to Tufts College for scholarships, to be known as the Grace Hall Ballard scholarships in memory of her daughter.

INSURANCE REPORT OUT TODAY SCORES "VALUED POLICIES"

Commissioner Says the State's Practise Has Been to Make Indemnity the Basis of Settlement.

Insurance Commissioner Frank H. Hardison today made public the first part of his annual report. It is interesting chiefly because of the commissioner's pronounced opposition to the bill introduced by Representative Carleton in the Legislature during the last session, which if it had been enacted would have established the "valued policy" in the matter of fire insurance payments. Although the bill was defeated, it is expected that it will be reintroduced during the next session.

The term "valued policy" designates a contract whereby in the event of a total loss the insured shall receive from the insuring company the full amount of insurance specified in the policy.

Commissioner Hardison states his position in the matter as follows:

"The fixed policy of the Legislature has been to make the maximum insurance to be paid if a fire occurs indemnity for the loss, without granting therewith any bonus or prize to those who are insured. It would thus seem to be a well-settled principle in law, as well as in morals, that the offering of a prize to the person who will burn his property will not be tolerated.

Relative to the regulation of insurance rates by the state, Commissioner Hardison is decidedly not in favor of it. In the first place, he thinks that the complexity of the system of insurance rates is beyond the resources of which the state might be expected to avail itself in the process of regulation. He thinks, however, that it might be feasible to establish the Legislature as a court of appeal to hear grievances regarding insurance rates.

RULER OF HAWAII WAS CALIFORNIAN

Walter F. Frear, Governor of Hawaii, is a native of California, but in early life went to the islands, and was graduated from Oahu College, Honolulu, in 1881. He afterward was graduated from the Yale law school, winning the Jewell prize for making the highest in his examination at graduation, says the San Francisco Argonaut. From 1886 to 1888 he taught Greek, mathematics, and physical economy in Oahu College at Honolulu.

He entered judicial life in 1893 as second judge of the first judicial circuit of Hawaii, and later became second associate judge of the supreme court of the provisional government of Hawaii. In 1900 he became chief justice of the Hawaiian supreme court. He was a member of the Hawaiian commission which made recommendations to Congress in 1898 regarding the legislative needs of the islands. In March, 1899, he declined the post of minister of foreign affairs and public instruction.

CHILDREN RAISE FUND FOR MUSIC

PELHAM, N. H.—The children of the North Pelham school for some time had been planning to give a "Mother Goose" entertainment in order to raise money with which to purchase a much needed organ for the school; but Charles W. Sherburne of Boston, learning of the school's need, promptly presented a fine organ.

Then the pupils decided to raise money wherewith music could be purchased for the organ, and the event was participated in by about 20 of the children.

Richardson's
Correct Dress for Men

Reduction Sale

Benjamin Clothes

Alfred Benjamin & Co. NEW YORK

Our prices are all reduced, but the excellence of good tailoring, combined with reliable fabrics, is there to stay.

Our \$40 & \$45 Suits, now \$29.75
Our 30 & 35 " " 22.75
Our 25 & 28 " " 16.75
Our 18 & 20 " " 10.75

Our Mark-down Sale of Men's Shirts, Underwear—Hosiery and Neckwear is now attracting shrewd buyers.

388 Washington St.

SPAIN ON THE VERGE OF CIVIL WAR TODAY COPEs WITH REBELS

(Continued from Page One.)

wounded numbered 2500 men, including many officers.

"The officers led their men with the most desperate courage which accounts for the unusually large casualties among them. They were ignorant of the methods of Moorish warfare. It is believed that the Moors lost fully 5000 in this battle."

In Wednesday's fighting the Spanish loss was increased by 450 further casualties.

The news of the loss of General Pinto, the brave Spanish general, who has been in personal command of all the actual fighting on the outposts, has given heart to the Moorish besiegers, and they have charged the Spanish works again and again, despite terrible losses.

So fierce have the Moorish rushes been that every outlying position the Spaniards held had to be given up, the Spaniards retreating under a galling fire. It is known that the Spaniards have lost heavily in casualties and that unless more reinforcements are rushed to the beleaguered city, even the heavy guns of the warships will be unable to save the remaining troops.

Under orders from General Marinas, the beleaguered garrison is making no more sorties in the hope of driving back the Moors.

Legitimists May Furnish Leader for Revolution

Don Jaime of Bourbon, head of the legitimist party, which is very strong in the provinces adjacent to Catalonia and Valencia, the most affected provinces, may furnish the revolt a leader at any moment.

That Spain considers the revolutionary situation in Barcelona of even greater gravity than that in Morocco was shown today by the despatch of the two army corps, two brigades of cavalry, two cruisers and three destroyers to that city. Much of this military strength was to have been sent to Melilla, but a possible revolution at home was considered of greater gravity.

All reserves have been summoned to the colors and all of Spain's military forces will be mobilized at once. All garrisons have been ordered under arms.

The government has not yet overtly taken any measures to oppose an anti-dynastic outbreak in the northern provinces, but the great possibility of such an outcome increases the gravity of the situation. It was well known that Don Carlos of Bourbon, legitimist pretender, was not anxious to precipitate a Carlist conflict, but now that his active son, Don Jaime, has succeeded him, this is believed to be likely.

The likelihood of Don Jaime seeking to take advantage of the turmoil in Spain is understood to be one of the chief reasons for proclaiming the country under martial law and suspending the constitutional guarantees.

The government has issued orders to the Governors throughout the country to crush the revolution at any cost, without hesitation and without pity.

Situation at Barcelona Calls Out Big Armament

The situation at Barcelona continues desperate. Loyal troops—what few remain—are today fortifying themselves in the central barracks, awaiting the arrival of the third and fourth army corps and two brigades of cavalry, commanded by Prince Charles de Bourbon. The cruisers Emperor Carlos V. and Princesa de Asturias and three destroyers are also on the way to Barcelona under instructions to shell the town if the revolutionists do not cease their agitation.

If the revolutionists are not speedily checked they themselves will complete the wreckage of the city. They are now declared to be in possession of practically the entire city and several important suburbs.

The latest buildings to be destroyed by the mobs are the beautiful Church of San Pablo and the great College of Escalapios de San Antonio. The loss of these buildings are national disasters.

The revolutionists are preparing for a steady resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades made of earth and cement and one story in height have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man these defenses.

The tramways of the city are completely out of commission today and most of the cars have been wrecked. No railroad train service is being attempted.

Socialists Help Revolt and Seek to Start Strike

The socialists are working hand in glove with the revolutionists and anarchists. Pablo Iglesias, the socialist leader, announces that all preparations for a general industrial strike have been completed and that the strike will be launched if the government carries out its intention to break up the anti-war meeting planned by the socialists.

The latest outbreak is reported at Sagassosa, where women employees of the cotton mills went on strike and attacked the police. They were finally dispersed after the police had made free use of their clubs. The clash resulted in a number of casualties.

Hundreds of emissaries left Madrid and other revolutionary centers today to spread the revolutionary propaganda.

Alfonso, King of Spain, Holding Prince Jaime, His Second Son



KING ALFONSO AND PRINCE JAIME OF SPAIN.

The King is in military uniform and the child is, after his elder brother, Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, second heir to the Spanish kingdom.

CARMEN TO MEET IN BOSTON SUNDAY

Next Sunday trainmen from all parts of the country are expected to be in Boston to attend the most important meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the year.

An address will be delivered by L. P. Maynard of Texas, and reports of the recent revival of interest in the order in the West and South will be read by visitors.

At this meeting the recently adopted change in the titles of officers in the order will go into effect. The officers with their new designations are: Past President, F. P. Bates; president, H. S. Stiles; vice-president, E. H. Chase; secretary, J. J. Fitzpatrick; treasurer, A. W. Richardson; collector, J. A. Duntun; agent of official publication, A. W. Desor; legislative representative, A. W. Lindsay.

throughout the country. Already the entire provinces of Lerida, Gerona and Tarragona, including the important towns of Saladell, Manresa, Tarrasa, Reus and Alecoy are seriously affected by the revolutionary spirit and the whole industrial population of the provinces is distinctly anti-government.

A critical moment will come when the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona arrive. The revolutionists declare that not more than 10 per cent of the government troops are loyal and that the majority of them will refuse to fire on the strikers.

Almost insurmountable obstacles have been imposed by the censor on the news service from Spain and Melilla. One of the news agencies at Madrid has been threatened with suppression, the despatch says, if news disagreeable to the government reaches foreign countries, even by post.

Breaches of discipline are common, both at Melilla and the Madrid barracks, and the despatches declare, several soldiers have been shot daily for insubordination. It is also asserted that a whole battalion refused to fight at Melilla, leaving their colonel on the field, while several companies, when ordered to the firing line, retorted by compelling their officers to go in front. This accounts for the heavy mortality among the officers.

Cry "Down With the King" Before Alfonso's Palace

The disaffection in Madrid has reached the point where it is no longer safe for the King to venture from the palace. Crowds gathered in front of the palace today and shouted, "Down with the King."

Alfonso attempted to appease the populace by appearing on one of the palace balconies, but a storm of hisses and jeers drove him inside.

Such a situation is unique in Alfonso's career. He has always been counted one of Spain's most beloved rulers and the feeling against him can be interpreted in no other way than that the entire nation has suddenly caught the spirit of revolution and of opposition to the war in Morocco.

Even former close supporters of the government are now becoming hostile, owing to the government's attempt to suppress the news from Melilla. The public is demanding the resignation of the minister of the interior, who is called a "newspaper hater," and talks of the arrest of all couriers coming from Barcelona.

It is said that General Weyler, known for his harsh rule in Cuba, will be appointed military dictator today, following Wednesday's declaration of martial law throughout the country.

HISTORY OF NAPKINS REVEALS MARCH OF WORLD CIVILIZATION

During the First Century in Rome Each Guest Furnished His Own Square Bit of Table Linen.

POPULAR RECENTLY

An interesting study in the progress of civilization might be made out of the history of the table napkin, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. That article was in use in Rome in the first century, when by a curious custom each guest brought his own napkin.

In 1616 an English play praised the increasing fashion of forks, "to the sparing of napkins." Yet nearly 50 years later the gossip Peeps complained that at a lord mayor's dinner there were napkins for only a few of the most important guests.

At the opening of the twentieth century there are many housewives who recall the hemming of their first dozen of napkins as an event of household importance. Thirty-five years ago a boarding school of good educational standing in one of the middle states did not prescribe table napkins for the 200 students gathered in its dining room. The great ocean steamers were reluctant to adopt the napkin for their long voyages. But now the officers show with pride the vast linen closets heaped with 20,000 fresh napkins, which must all be laundered when the steamship reaches port.

The one essential of the napkin is freshness. Better coarse and small and clean, than large and fine and wrinkled or soiled. The paper napkin makes spotlessness possible even for the picnic or the cheap restaurant. The busy housewife need not scorn the dainty invention of the Japanese—so much to be preferred to the old-fashioned squares of red or yellow, warranted not to show the dirt.

TURKEY ASSURES GREECE OF PEACE

CONSTANTINOPLE — The Turkish minister of war has declared to the Greek military attaché that the Porte recognizes the loyal attitude of Greece and does not entertain any belligerent ideas. Military preparations on the frontier were exclusively directed at armed bands.

Hilmi Pasha, commenting on the question of the Greek flag said to have been hoisted at Crete, but regarding which in certainty prevails here, stated that the Greek government, not being in direct connection with the Cretan question, might be ignorant whether or not the flag had been hoisted, but, even so, he was aware that Greece would not be responsible for the acts of the Cretans.

TUTTLE DISMISSES RUMOR. President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad when asked in regard to the rumor that he was to retire to be succeeded by President Charles S. Melton of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, positively declined to say a word about the matter at Manchester Wednesday evening.

CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHT TODAY TO BE ATTEMPTED BY WRIGHT

President Taft and Other Officials Present at Ft. Myer Wednesday When Aeroplanists Decide to Postpone Test and Time Is Extended Three Days.

WASHINGTON—Orville Wright will make another attempt to fly today to meet the United States government requirements. The conditions were not considered favorable for Orville Wright's cross-country aeroplane test Wednesday and the flight was declared off at dusk for the day, the army officials granting him three days additional, the time limit under the original contract having expired.

An immense crowd, including President Taft and practically all of the prominent government officials were present. All along the course people were gathered on foot, horseback and in vehicles.

To Shuter Hill, just out of the city of Alexandria, the turning point, the course had been marked by yellow captive balloons. The only real excitement of the day was when one of these, near Ft. Myer, escaped and displayed a disposition to "beat Wright to Shuter Hill," for there it was captured, somewhat damaged.

All along the road between Ft. Myer and the turning point, a relay series of mounted soldiers in khaki sat on their horses.

Among the distinguished enthusiasts for aeroplanics is Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. She has been a daily attendant at the Ft. Myer trials, and hopes to get permission from Orville Wright to accompany him on a flight. She has obtained her husband's consent to accept an invitation from A. Holland Forbes to make a balloon ascension with him in New York.

PARIS—Louis Bleriot, who made a successful flight across the English channel, was given an enthusiastic reception on his return to Paris. The city was decorated with flags. M. Barthou, the minister of justice, and M. Millerand, minister of public works, presented the government's congratulations to him.

NEW YORK—The aeroplane, even in its present stage of development, would be of service to the war department, says Col. H. O. S. Heistand, adjutant of the department of the East.

He is of the opinion that this govern-

ment ought to be liberal in its appropriations for aeroplanics. For purposes of reconnoitering and scout work a single aeroplane would have its place, but with a whole fleet an army would be able to do considerable damage, says the colonel.

PARIS—Hubert Latham has decided to refrain from further channel flights, for the present. He will proceed immediately to Carlsbad, going in his automobile. He travelled from Boulogne to Paris Wednesday evening, and before leaving gave orders for the Antoinette VII. to be packed and forwarded to Paris to take part in the Rheims races.

The Comte de Lambert has also abandoned his cross channel plans. His damaged machine has been sent to Dunkirk for repairs and the other despatched to Rheims. He states that he may be back in September for another try.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Four youths of this place are constructing a flying machine of the Curtiss type, to be tested shortly at the Fairfield farms. They are Alfred P. Morgan, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology student; Harold E. Dodd, Safford Adams and Lewis Collier. It is 26 feet long, 5 feet wide, carries a light 22-horsepower engine and will weigh about 150 pounds. Morgan is the principal designer.

SEATTLE—President J. E. Chibberg of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has telegraphed to Louis Bleriot and the Wright brothers offering a purse of \$25,000 for an aeroplane race between them. This is in addition to the purse of \$5000 and other trophies offered to a number of aeroplane flyers previously.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Col. Frank West, commandant at Ft. Des Moines, announces that Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, who was a passenger with Orville Wright when Mr. Wright made his world's aeroplane record, is to be in command of the balloon corps in the military maneuvers at the Iowa fair grounds, Sept. 20 to 25.

A Wright aeroplane, two military dirigible balloons of the Baldwin type and several captive balloons will be at his disposal. A field of 100 acres adjoining the fair grounds has been rented for the aeronautic maneuvers.

SHIPPING NEWS

The William L. Douglas, six-masted schooner, recently damaged in a collision with the schooner Mary W. Bowen off Block island on her way to this port from Baltimore, will leave here tomorrow in tow of the tug Buceaneer for New York, where she will undergo repairs. One of the schooner's plates on the port side is cracked, and three badly dented. The rigging on the number four mast was torn away on the port side. This also will be replaced. The total cost of repairs will be \$2400.

Arrivals of schooners at T wharf today and their fares of mixed fish (in pounds) were as follows: Jessie Costa 20,000, Flora J. Sears 19,500, Mary de Costa 85,000, Mary J. Ward 5000, Moses T. Johnson 32,000, Ida S. Brooks 47,000, Elizabeth W. Numan 65,000, Nettie Franklin 20,000, Louise C. Cabral 36,000, Mary E. Cooney 65,000, Rose Cabral 33,000, Emily Sears 10,000, Robert & Arthur 52,000, Nettie 2700, Thistle 2000. The Elizabeth W. Numan also brought in eight swordfish and the Mary E. Cooney six.

Three schooners supplied the mackerel market today. The Mackie J. Nelson brought in 14,000 large fresh fish and the Judique 40,000, also 200 barrels of salted bull's-eye mackerel. The Saladin brought a fare of 12,000 fish of medium size. The large mackerel sold for 23½ cents each. Fresh bull's-eye mackerel for \$4 a barrel and salted bull's-eye were quoted at from \$7 to \$8 a barrel.

The coast survey steamer Bache, Capt. W. C. Hodgkins, has gone to Plymouth from this port. The entrance to the harbor will be examined by Captain Hodgkins and soundings also made in the vicinity of the Gunnet. The Bache will return here and will later go to Provincetown for survey work, after which she will verify reported obstructions at different points through Vineyard sound and along the Massachusetts coast.

The Cunard liner Saxonia, Captain Pentacost, is due here next week from Liverpool and Queenstown with the first large list of returning tourists. She left Liverpool Tuesday. On board are 106 saloon passengers, 206 second cabin and 671 steerage. She is bringing 1940 tons of general cargo.

One of the largest freights loaded at this port for Central America for some time left Long wharf at 9:30 o'clock this morning on the United Fruit Company's steamer San José, Captain Best, for Port Limon, Costa Rica. Among the saloon passengers are included Mrs. F. H. Grant, her two children and Miss Dora E. Lloyd, who will make the round trip on the steamer. The vessel is carrying out a huge cargo of structural steel, cement, building materials, dry goods, provisions and miscellaneous merchandise.

Another United Fruit Company vessel, the steamer Belleventure, Captain Randall, arrived at the terminal this morning with a cargo of 17,629 bunches of bananas.

BEVERLY EXPECTS PRESIDENT TAFT ON FOURTH OF AUGUST

Anticipation at the "Summer Capital" Is Heightened as Gloucester Pageant Date Is Recalled by Family.

MORE'S GO TO MAINE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Fresh assurance has come to the summer capital that President Taft will arrive for a visit at least, on Aug. 4. The assurance is based on the fact that he will make every effort to be present at the affair that the citizens of Gloucester have arranged in his honor on that day, and being it re he will also be at Beverly.

Professor and Mrs. More will leave today for Biddeford Pool, Me., to remain over Sunday. In company with Miss Helen Taft in the early afternoon of Wednesday, they went to the Essex County Club. Miss Helen played tennis while the others listened to a band concert. After this Mrs. Taft joined them for the usual motor car ride. Before going to the Essex County Club, Miss Helen played tennis with Miss Faith Stimpkins, daughter of Nathaniel F. Stimpkins of Washington.

Robert Taft spent part of the day in playing golf with Harcourt Armore, from whom he won an easy victory.

Charlie Taft, who expects to win yachting honors for the family, is giving his entire time in getting his boat ready for the race at the Jubilee Yacht Club on Aug. 7.

The Taft family and their guests in the evening viewed the illuminations at the Jubilee Yacht Club house from their veranda. The President's yacht, the Sylph, and the scout ship Salem were among the craft which took part in the illuminations, both being covered with electric bulbs. Later Robert Taft, with Miss Helen Taft and the Mores, attended the subscription dance at the Essex County Club, while Charlie, with his drum, Dick Hammond, was chapmaned to Boston by Mrs. Hammond on John Hays Hammond's yacht, returning to Beverly late in the evening.

CARVER REJOICES IN OLD HOME DAY

CARVER, Mass.—Over 1000 sons and daughters of Carver with their friends gathered at the Center Baptist Church Wednesday to observe the eighth annual Old Home day.

The exercises were in charge of the following: President, Seth C. C. Finney; vice-presidents, Fred A. Ward, T. T. Vaughan, E. E. Shaw, L. Allen Shaw, B. S. Atwood; secretary, Henry S. Griffith; treasurer, James A. Vaughan; executive committee, Henry S. Griffith, E. E. Shaw, Nelson F. Manter, Mrs. P. J. Barrows and Mrs. Hannah Sherman.

LEAVES A BIG ESTATE. KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Mrs. Mary S. Dickerson, aunt of the wife of Vice-President James S. Sherman, left no will and her estate valued at \$500,000 will go to a sister, Mrs. Ellen Babcock of Utica, N. Y.

Twenty-five tons of ore, manipulated with increasing vigilance through several processes of smelting and refining, to secure a button the size of an ordinary pin head, is the program to be carried out at the Colorado School of Mines in the near future at Golden, Col., says the Denver News. The miniature button is not to be gold, but that very expensive product, radium.

Dr. Herman Fleck, who has charge of the Thomas F. Walsh research work, returned recently from a tour of inspection in the southern part of Colorado. Prof. W. G. Haldane accompanied him, and both are firm in the belief that they have located an ample supply of carnotite ore, which carries the substance from which radium is produced.

S. T. Lockwood, an authority on rare metals, has been with President Alderson of the School of Mines and Thomas F. Walsh investigating the pitchblende deposits of Boulder and Gilpin counties, and all are enthusiastic over the prospects. The expert came to Colorado at the instigation of Mr. Walsh, whose establishment at the School of Mines of the authorities to make a thorough study of radium and the likelihood of its production here.

Mr. Lockwood has already made a number of experiments at Buffalo, where a plant has been constructed especially for the purpose, and believes that the efforts of Walsh and the School of Mines will be successful.

Sufficient pitchblende and carnotite ores have been arranged for to carry on the work of showing to the world that radium can be successfully produced at the Colorado School of Mines, which the experts interested confidently believe will be the result.

TAFT TO ATTEND WATERWAY MEET

WASHINGTON — President Taft has accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis and go from there down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, where he will attend the lakes to the gulf deep waterways convention. He will arrive in St. Louis Oct. 26, and will stay over night there, leaving on a steamboat the following day.

The President's steamboat will lead a flotilla of at least 30 vessels, and in the processions, it is expected, there will be 30 Governors of states, the Vice-President, speaker of the House and a large number of senators and representatives in Congress.

CHAUTAUQUA'S AID IS ADVOCATED IN BETTER HUB SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

signal more by having everybody on earth yell at the top of his voice at midnight of Sept. 21, with the time synchronized for different parts of the earth. Notice of the fact was sent out and everybody expressed a willingness to cooperate. The twenty-first of September came, and in the morning of that day everybody began to think that as long as everybody else was going to yell there would be no particular use of his doing it, and he would save his own lungs and vocal cords by keeping still. This idea took possession of people so completely that when midnight came the only voices raised to Mars were those of a Kafir in South Africa and an Indian squaw in Alaska.

"Though the execution of this design was a failure, there is no doubt that the idea was right. Ten people working together can do more than 100 working separately. 100 working together more than 1000 working separately. There is no limit to what 10,000 people working together can accomplish, and so it is the aim of Boston 1910 to have every individual in this great metropolis pool his efforts with those of every other individual and by their united activity secure results whose magnitude and value will be a model to the world.

This movement is a savings bank for small deposits. Ten thousand people putting their tiny weekly savings into a cooperative credit association accumulate a fund of cash and credit which gives them extraordinary power, and so in this movement we propose to have the full afternoon of hours or even minutes which a selfish can compare, are devoted to the attainment of great civic ideals, and working for them arduously.

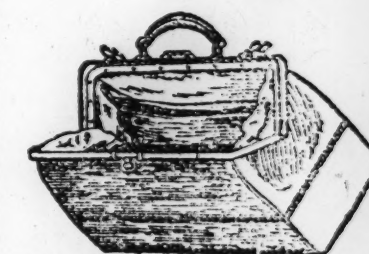
"The real problem is how to avoid the disastrous outcome which our similar encounters. There is but one way to do this: To bring so forcibly and directly to the consciousness of every citizen of Boston and vicinity, man, woman and child, the meaning and the value of this movement that they cannot refrain from contributing their mites to it. It must be by a process of education. The press, the schools, the churches—in fact, every organization or institution which reaches people, must themselves be won over to the cause, and must make themselves channels through which the spirit of civic progress and idealism can be transmitted. They are already won over for the mere statement of the possibilities of organized and efficient reform is in itself thoroughly convincing.

"Organization and efficiency actuated by civic spirit and idealism are what Boston 1910 stands for.

"The needs of a great metropolitan district are tolerably familiar to students and are becoming more and more obvious to the masses of people. Dozens and hundreds of organizations already exist to meet these needs, but their efforts are too often somewhat inefficient because they do not pool their interests. We propose to offer them the opportunity to increase their efficiency by the very simple, but extremely effective expedient of coordination and cooperation."

Houghton & Dutton Co.

Special Trunk and Bag Sale
Save Money for Your Vacation by Buying Your Bag or Trunk at CASH PRICES



Travelling Bags (like cut), made of genuine Windsor grain cowhide, cut extra deep and roomy, with leather lining and strong lock and handles.
Sizes 14, 15 and 16-inch..... 3.19
Sizes 17 and 18-inch..... 3.98



Travelling Bags like cut, extra quality of smooth cowhide, in handsome russet color, also black wains grain, with strong leather lining, brass lock, sliding catches and Vienna padded handle.
Sizes 14 and 15-inch..... 1.19
Sizes 16, 17 and 18-inch..... 1.98



Suit Case (like cut), made of smooth russet cowhide, 24-inch size, lined, with extra shirt pocket and strong padded Vienna handle..... 3.98



Suit Cases—Genuine fibre matting covering, heavy leather corners, Vienna handle, cloth lining, two leather straps all around case; brass lock and bolts; 24-inch size, at..... 1.69



Trunk (same as cut), heavy iron binding and duck covering, strong hardwood slats, brass plated corners and bolts, cloth lining and two sole leather straps attached; 34-inch size only, at..... 6.98



Bellows Suit Case—Made of fine russet cowhide, size 24-inch, with large side extension bellows, making it very roomy; linen lined and padded handle 7.98

Double Stamps Forenoons

NEW YORK WOMAN BLAZES NEW TRAIL IN N. H. MOUNTAINS

Experienced Woodsmen and Climbers Are Outdone by Remarkable Feat of Mrs. James A. Cruikshank.

FIFTEEN-MILE TRIP

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Accompanied only by her husband, Mrs. James A. Cruikshank of New York has just completed a feat which none of the many mountaineers who have for years explored the ridges of the White mountains has ever attempted, namely the blazing of a new trail from Mt. Field to Mt. Willey.

Mrs. Cruikshank in a single day walked, crawled or climbed over 15 miles of mountain country, at least three miles of which had never been invaded previously, and most of which was such as to test the most experienced of mountaineers.

Although Mt. Field and Mt. Willey were already the terminals of trails from other mountains, they have never been connected by a navigable path. Some few men have covered the direct distance, but have never attempted to guide and make easy the way of future travelers. No woman had previously attempted the journey.

With a typical woodsman's hatchet, Mrs. Cruikshank blazed the great trees so that other travelers may find no trouble with their progress or bearings. Her remarkable journey consumed but 12 hours and 40 minutes.

IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVISE.

A constant transatlantic traveler upon the conclusion of a recent sea voyage said that the number of buyers for large retail establishments met on board ship was remarkable. That the number of specialists sent abroad by department stores has increased phenomenally in recent years is true and is indicative of the substantial demands of retail trade in this country.

Competition and expansion tend to explain the activity of the large dry goods houses in sending their representatives in ever-increasing numbers to the industrial and mercantile centers of Europe in search of attractive and salable goods.

Taking Boston as an example among the large cities of the East in the matter of enterprise in the foreign buying field, a member of the firm of Jordan Marsh Company is quoted as stating that his house annually sends to Europe more buyers than any other house in this country. These buyers are trained men and women, who scour the marts of the world in search of the best in their lines and who purchase in quantities so that these goods may be sold at a very low rate.

This week Mr. Budiek, buyer of women's skirts and coats, Mr. Kimball, buyer of women's dresses, and Miss Mack, buyer of model costumes, sailed from New York for Paris and London in search of new fall styles, and the coat buyer will also visit Berlin, where many natty garments are made.

Mr. Coleman, the dress-goods buyer, and Mr. Pendergast, the silk buyer, returned the same day the others sailed. Mr. Tufts, the lace buyer, and Mr. Feeney, buyer of white goods, are at present in Europe making extensive purchases.

Mr. Robinson, buyer of millinery, is also in Europe securing fall importations.

Within the past 30 days individual buyers representing the following departments have returned from European trips: women's gloves, handkerchiefs, linens, leather goods and trunks, jewelry and silverware, stationery and desk fittings, toilet goods, music, upholstery and curtains. Next week the hosiery and underwear buyers will go abroad, followed soon by the buyer of furniture.

The firm sends 30 buyers abroad each year and some of them take two trips annually. In addition the firm also maintains buying agencies at Paris, London and Constantinople, and correspondents at Frankfurt, Chemnitz, Zurich and other principal cities of the old world.

The expenses of this magnificent buying organization are extremely heavy and this item alone has cost the firm over \$1,000,000.

It is largely through this wonderful buying organization that the Jordan Marsh Company is enabled to present the attractive and fine merchandise always to be seen on its counters and shelves.

This statement on the part of the largest dry goods house in New England is typical. Similar enterprise is manifested by all the prosperous concerns of like standing in this and other cities, and their managers are equally ready with information to prove the effectiveness of their methods in this field.

SON BACK AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS

Charles W. Cove of 71 Linwood street has found his son, whom he has not seen for 18 years. The father or son did not recognize each other at first, but after closely observing each other the truth as to their relations dawned upon them.

Young Cove has been working in the mines out West and in Canada. He went to Malden a few days ago to try to locate his father. He will return to Canada in a few days for his wife and two children.

COLOMBIA NAMES DATE OF ELECTION

Resignation of the Presidency by General Reyes, Now in Europe, Is Accepted by the Colombian Senate.

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The election of a successor to Gen. Rafael Reyes as President will take place on Aug. 2.

The resignation of General Reyes, who virtually abdicated office when he went to Europe last month, was presented to the Colombian Senate Wednesday and was immediately accepted. The balance of the presidential term runs till Aug. 7, 1910, so that the new President will have about a year to serve.

Ex-President Reyes succeeded Senor Marroquin by election in 1905. Although formerly identified with the conservative party, General Reyes adopted some of the principles of the Liberals, and thereby alienated many Conservatives. His most radical departure was the separation of church and state.

The support given by President Reyes to the United States-Panama-Colombia treaty was partly responsible for national dissatisfaction, the treaty being objectionable to the general public.

NEW ORLEANS.—The steamship Antillon from Cartagena, Colombia, brings news of the Colombian revolution.

While the Antillon was in Cartagena, the steamer Hercules was twice captured, first by the revolutionists and afterward by the government forces.

SISTERS WILL SOON GET OVER A MILLION DOLLARS FOR FARM

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Next week Samuel Hogg's two daughters, who live near Uniontown, will receive \$1,190,000 in cash from the promoters of the new \$70,000,000 coke merger, for the coal lands underlying the 700-acre farm their father left them six years ago.

Hogg bought the land 40 years ago at \$40 an acre. This week in the new coke deal, the coal underlying the land alone brought \$1700 an acre. Hogg left the farm, slightly encumbered, and about \$200,000 in cash and securities to his four children, two sisters and two brothers.

The brothers chose to take the cash and securities and deeded over the farm to their sisters, paying the obligation on it. The two daughters held the land, though at times the taxes threatened to be too much for them. An occasional offer for the coal under it gave them hope, but they refused to negotiate until the present merger was put under way.

By the terms of the settlement the brothers will receive nothing out of the immense purchase price of the land. But the daughters have married poor business men. They will receive nearly \$600,000 apiece, as against the \$100,000 that went to each of the brothers. The property is not being tiled now.

A big house that occupies the site of the old homestead has been converted into an office, and lodging place for engineers and surveyors, who are planning to open up a coal road and are laying out a great line of coke ovens with which to convert the hidden wealth beneath the soil into fuel. The property was the pivotal point in the formation of the new merger.

HISGEN EXPLAINS OIL FIGHT PLANS

President of the Independent Dealers Association Outlines Method of Action Against the Trust.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thomas L. Hisgen, president of the newly organized association of independent oil dealers of America, on his return from Chicago Wednesday outlined the policy that will be adopted by the independents in resisting what they term "the sinister influence of the Standard oil."

More than 100 independent dealers united with the association, and they will proceed at once to incorporate under the name "The Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association of the United States."

The convention voted to fight for equitable freight rates and for fair treatment. It was also agreed to stamp out what they call "the fake independent dealers," who are further described as "dealers who are really representatives of the Standard Oil Company, but masquerading as independent dealers."

One of the policies adopted was the pooling of the purchasing interests of all the independents, which means the entire output of the refineries will be acquired with all the advantages of minimum price resulting to the large dealers and to the small alike. The association indorsed the antitrust bill advocated by Mr. Hisgen and it is proposed to have similar bills introduced into every state Legislature.

DEMOCRATS PLAN CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic congressional committee will soon begin its campaign work to win a majority in the next congressional election. The executive committee is announced by Chairman Lloyd as follows: Rainey, Illinois; Finley, South Carolina; Johnson, Kentucky; Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Palmer, Pennsylvania.

Cambridge Club to Build Boathouse on the Charles



CAMBRIDGE BOAT CLUB HOUSE AS PROJECTED FOR CHARLESBANK.

The building will be situated near the boathouses of Harvard University and the Stadium, and will be fitted up for the accommodation of women members, as well as men, both for summer aquatic sports and for skating.

THE latest projected improvement to the Charles river basin, said to be the largest fresh-water lagoon in the world, is the proposed boat-house of the recently organized Cambridge Boat Club. Situated on the Cambridge bank of the Charles, in the vicinity of the two large houses of the Harvard University crews, in view of the Harvard Stadium, on a boulevard and surrounded by a parkway, it bids fair to add much to the beauties of the metropolitan district.

The land perspective of the new build-

ing is shown in the picture. As planned by J. W. Ames, the architect, it will contain a rack room for boats of various types, a club room and a room fitted for buffet lunches besides a locker room which will probably be used by members of the club when winter skating is possible on the Charles.

The house is set on piles, the walls a framework of wood stuccoed. Altogether it is estimated to cost \$9200.

The club seeking the new quarters has nearly 200 members with Arthur Brooks

as president. The purpose in erecting the headquarters is more to add to the convenience of the boating enthusiasts and to provide comforts for those members who wish only to look on than to encourage boating as a sport.

Since the membership includes both men and women the new building is designed to bring out the characteristics of a home. It will probably be kept open the year round, skating taking the place of boating in the winter.

Bank Consolidations Tend to the Concentration Of Capital and an Increased Financial Stability

Recent Mergers in This City, as Well as in London and New York, Emphasize the Modern Tendency.

THAT the modern tendency in banking is toward the concentration of capital in the business is fully recognized by bankers and financiers of high repute. The tendency toward consolidation in the banking field is noticeable throughout the world.

A recent cable despatch, for instance, announced the combination of two important London banks, the London and Westminster Bank, Ltd., and the London and County Banking Company, Ltd., which agreed to amalgamate subject to the consent of the shareholders.

From New York also comes the report that application has been made to the state banking department by the Carnegie Trust Company to operate branches in the premises now occupied by the Twelfth Ward Bank and its branches. This is one of the so-called Van Norden banks, whose merger with the Carnegie Trust Company has long been contemplated. While this application of the Carnegie Trust Company cannot be interpreted as indicating a complete merger, it is regarded as evincing a desire in the direction of consolidation.

In Boston the recent consolidation of the Atlantic and Metropolitan National Banks is another indication of the same world-wide proclivity toward concentration of interests.

Strong business interests are inclined to regard the movement favorably. A prominent banker seen today would not be quoted, but he expressed his approval of the amalgamation of weaker and less stable institutions for the formation of houses better able to select and discriminate in the transaction of loans and at the same time to meet an emergency or unusual demand upon their resources with tolerable assurance.

In his opinion the movement is a salutary one, so long as it is not carried too far. It is, of course, liable to abuses, but he went on to quote ex-President Eliot of Harvard in support of the contention that even the trusts were not such vicious institutions as they have been represented to be, except as they use their influence to contaminate legislation.

This banker said also that the consolidating movement tends toward the adoption in this country of the European principle of fewer and stronger banking institutions, replacing a large number of irresponsible concerns, some on the verge of insolvency. This means surety for the depositor.

But where the elimination of sound and healthy institutions is involved, favorable views as to the tendency toward consolidation are not so general. The absorption of such institutions is held by many to be prompted by no desire to benefit the public, but by the intent to increase the power and prestige of already powerful and influential banks. It is, in the opinion of many prominent men in the business world, not so much a question of business enterprise, which is conceded to be always wholesome, but of tearing down firmly established institutions for the purpose of erecting more monumental ones in their places.

Consolidations have been numerous in Boston during recent years, and the story of their history furnishes an interesting chapter in the study of the economic conditions of the last decade.

Taking 1898 as a suitable starting point, several consolidations were recorded in that year.

In January the City was merged with the Eliot, which liquidated the Tremont in November. In April the Everett was

Consolidation of Banks Follows the Tendency of Capital to Concentrate

CONSOLIDATION of banks in large financial centers is one of the tendencies of the times and follows the drift toward concentration of capital in mercantile and industrial enterprises.

Mergers of strong banks for the sole purpose of increasing the power of groups of financiers are condemned by business interests, but absorption of smaller and weaker banks by strong and stable ones is generally approved.

Boston mergers and absorptions in recent years have been mainly of the latter character and have reduced the number of banks in the city more than one half.

Growth of trust companies has offset in a measure the decrease in national banks.

absorbed by the Shoe & Leather, which took over the Blackstone with \$1,000,000 capital, in March, 1900, and was itself consolidated with the Redemption in November, 1901. The Redemption was absorbed by the First National in May, 1904.

In November, 1898, the Lincoln, with \$500,000 capital, was combined with the Central. In December, the Continental, \$1,000,000 capital, and the Manufacturer, \$500,000, were consolidated as the Colonial, which was transferred to the Commonwealth Trust Company in April, 1904.

In December, 1901, the Hide and Leather was taken over by the State. In January, 1903, the Washington and Suffolk were combined under the name of National Suffolk, which was consolidated with the Second National later. In June, 1903, the Massachusetts was merged with the First. In August, 1905, the Mechanics was changed to the Mechanics Trust Company. In September, 1905, the Mount Vernon was liquidated, and later the Webster and the Atlas were consolidated as the Webster and Atlas.

The upbuilding of the National Shawmut Bank, possibly the strongest institution of the kind in New England, has been effected by a series of consolidations and combinations during a course of nearly 50 years. The latest phase of its history in this connection was its purchase of the good-will of the National Bank of the Republic last year.

The Republic was the fourth bank in Boston in respect to deposits and also one of the largest national banks in the city, having a capital of \$2,000,000, a big surplus and deposits amounting to \$12,506,400. The Republic earned more than the 7 per cent dividends which it paid annually and was accounted a profitable institution, yet the National Shawmut purchased its good will for \$610,000. This good will in no way influenced the transfer of deposits, but it effectually prevented the merger of the Republic elsewhere, and was in effect a consolidation.

It was in January, 1907, when the Freeman's National Bank was absorbed by the Republic, that the latter's capital was doubled and made \$2,000,000.

In 1898 the Shawmut National, as it was then called, was a substantial but not notably important institution. In that year the savings banks of the city, wishing to eliminate a number of institutions in the hope of improving the Boston situation, forced the liquidation of nine banks. This they were able to ac-

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J. NEWMAN & SONS, 24 Tremont St.
Tel. 4410 Main.

RAISING OF HEMP YIELDS A PROFIT

Illinois Bottom Lands Prove Ideal for the Culture and Prospects Are Good for Increase.

CHICAGO.—Illinois bottom lands will soon supply Chicago with all the hemp that is needed in the city's hemp-using factories, and probably furnish a large amount for export. This is the prediction made by hemp experts after examining a number of experimental farms in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, which have been operated under the tutelage of the department of agriculture.

The farmers, among whom is Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago, are enthusiastic over the results of the experiments. It is predicted that in a short time the growing of hemp will add millions of dollars annually to the value of the farm products of these three states.

Hemp fibre is worth \$150 a ton. Several "stands" in the state of Illinois have yielded from two-thirds to three-fourths of a ton per acre. The money return is better than from corn or other grains.

Several years ago the department of agriculture was attracted by the fact that fine hemp grew wild along the roadside and in the river bottoms about Chicago, and persuaded the farmers of this section to experiment with the plant.

SPRINGFIELD TAX RATE DECREASES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The assessors have announced an increase of \$10,777,472 in the valuation of the city and a tax rate of \$14.80 per \$1000, the lowest rate the city has had since 1904. The total valuation of the city is placed at \$107,875,780, of which \$85,403,490 is real estate, \$21,721,100 personal property and \$7,751,190 resident bank shares.

The city's share of the state tax is \$116,190, which requires 86 cents tax on \$1000 valuation. The increase in the value of real estate is \$8,437,970.

The new tax rate is a reduction of 70 cents from the rate for 1908, and the assessors believe that it is the lowest rate in effect throughout the state.

CHICAGOANS SEE EARLY GUNBOAT

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans have been viewing with a great deal of interest one of the oldest iron-hull ships in the country and the first of the kind ever launched on the Great Lakes. It is the recruiting ship Wolverine, originally the gunboat Michigan, which made her maiden cruise in 1844, propelled by paddle wheels.

The original engines are still driving the Wolverine through the fresh and salt waters of the United States, but she now is fitted with propellers. She is here to take the newly enrolled naval recruits to the Newport training school or to New York. The plans for the old Michigan were prepared in 1841.

HARDWARE DEALERS ON PICNIC.

The annual summer outing of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association was held Wednesday at Nantasket beach, 160 members and friends being present.

GOLF THE FAVORITE AMONG NEW WHITE MOUNTAIN SPORTS

Bridge at Night and Peak Climbing During the Day Take Up the Time and Attention of a Great Many.

SEASON A BUSY ONE

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The White mountains have been well filled with golfers during the past week and more arrivals are numbered with every incoming train. Golf seems the sport of the hour by day, with bridge losing none of its popularity by night and mountain climbing is thrown in for ample measure.

Trains up Mt. Washington are carrying large crowds of tourists to the summit, where climbing parties are also in vogue. An interesting climb was made from Bretton Woods this week by a party of young men from the Mount Pleasant House. Leaving Mount Pleasant at 2 p. m., they took the Edmonds trail around Mount Pleasant, over Clay and Franklin to the summit. Here they arrived at 7:45 p. m. with but four stops in all, on the Edmonds trail.

The journey from Mt. Pleasant to the summit of Pleasant was done in three hours, and on the return 1½ hours sufficed, with five hours and 40 minutes for covering the entire distance of 11 miles between Mt. Pleasant House and Mt. Washington summit. The night was spent on the summit in the stage office, and the party arose at 4 a. m. to see the sun rise. The return was made via Crawford, with a dinner at the Crawford House to complete the outing, which embraced 24 miles of mountain travel.

ENGLAND FACES GREAT OIL WAR

LONDON.—Efforts to patch up the old agreement between the Standard Oil Company and its English competitors have failed and the two sides are today resting under a truce which will expire within a short time.

The Anglo-American Oil Company, which is the Standard Oil Company of Great Britain, holds the strategic position. For years the American company, the Homelite Company and the British Petroleum Company, both British, have practically controlled the oil trade of England. Under the present agreement entered into by them the price of oil was maintained at a standard figure. The agreement ended in June and the Anglo-American company refused to renew it.

ASQUITH'S RULES NOW IN COMMONS

LONDON.—The House of Commons has adopted the amended procedure rules as proposed by Premier Asquith. The new rules are intended to facilitate the passage of Chancellor Lloyd-George's finance bill. Mr. Balfour and other opposition leaders strongly denounced the government's action as placing Parliament under martial law.

Great Furniture Sale

We have just bought the immense stock of Furniture of the wholesale manufacturing firm of Lott-English Furniture Company, 251 Causeway St., Boston, at a remarkably low figure. This stock will be placed on sale at our store Monday morning, Aug. 9th, at 10 A. M., giving our customers an immense saving on their purchases. Wait for this date.

FRANK FERDINAND, Inc.
2260 Washington Street, Roxbury.

Children and Young People Throughout the United States who wish to be

employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

FASTEN NEW CABLE LINE FROM EUROPE TO AMERICAN SHORE

Commercial Company's Latest
and Fastest Submarine
Wire Runs by Way of New-
foundland.

OPENS NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK—After paying out more than 1200 miles of cable from St. John, N. B., the Colonia came into the upper bay late Wednesday afternoon, having dropped an end of the cable off Manhattan beach.

Early this morning the boat took up the shore end of the cable at Manhattan beach and paid it out to the buoy that floats over the end of the cable from St. John. The splicing of the ends completed, a new cable route will have been laid by the Commercial Cable Company.

As the Colonia was coming toward New York, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, passed her on the Lusitania for Queenstown and Liverpool. Mr. Mackay is on his way to Scotland, where he expects to do some shooting. He said the new cable when connected with Europe would be the fastest in use. He expected it to be in operation next Monday.

The paying out of this cable, which will measure when completed, nearly 1300 miles, was begun last Tuesday, and the work has gone on day and night since, the Colonia proceeding first south and then southwesterly at a speed of between eight and a half and nine knots. In charge of the work is Frank Petley, engineer, and his chief assistant is Corrado Benmar. Altogether this cable crew is made up of five engineers, three electricians and 23 men, and they are employed by the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company of London. The Colonia was built in 1902 and is the largest vessel of its kind in the world.

The new cable consists of 18 wires. Its deepest resting place from St. John to Manhattan beach is 3000 feet, about midway between the two points. The men of the Colonia feel proud that they played out a thin wire, measuring the exact distance covered by the cable, for 1000 miles without a break. This is the second time in the history of cable laying that this has been done. The Colonia holds the record for the longest cable laid, that of the British-Pacific cable, from Vancouver to Fanning island, a distance of a little less than 4000 miles in one stretch.

WRIGHTS INVITED TO FLY IN BOSTON

Henry Siegel, in behalf of the company of which he is president, has telegraphed to the Wrights with a view to securing for this city an opportunity to view the aeroplane in flight. The message says:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations on your latest success. Would you consider an offer of \$1500 for a 10-minute flight from our roof and \$1000 for second 10 minutes, to take place on or before Sept. 10? Will pay transportation charges on machine and build shed on our roof. Same offer to repeat performance at my Fourteenth street store, New York. Hope you will accept my proposition."

CABLE RATE CUT IN ENGLAND SOON

LONDON—The British and colonial governments having agreed to assume their share of a reduction in the cable press rate from 1s. to 9d a word between Great Britain and India, Australia and South Africa, the reduction will become effective on Aug. 1.

Representatives of the Eastern and Indo-European Cable Companies agreed to make this reduction in the rate providing the home and the colonial governments would assume their shares.

CLAIM WIRELESS AFFECTS 'PHONES

NEW YORK—Telephone companies have set line experts making an exhaustive examination of their wires in the New York Navy Yard and its vicinity in an effort to locate and remedy difficulties which they say have been caused by currents escaping from the big wireless plant at the navy yard.

Navy yard and public and private telephone wires in the main central district of the company, which includes several thousand telephone stations, are said to have been affected by the wireless plant.

CZAR TODAY GOES TOWARD ENGLAND

KIEL—The Kiel canal has been closed to traffic since 8 o'clock Wednesday evening because the Emperor of Russia passes through today on his way to England. The Russian fleet will proceed through the canal first, and the Emperor and Empress will follow on the imperial yacht Standart. The banks are closely guarded by troops. The Russian sovereigns slept aboard the Standart, surrounded by torpedo boat destroyers.

PERSIAN ELECTION DATES.
ST. PETERSBURG—The elections for members of the Persian National Assembly have been set for Aug. 6 and 8. There are grounds for hope in the stability of the newly established order in the country.

PRESIDENT OF PERU IN MESSAGE CALLS COUNTRY TO PEACE

LIMA, Peru—President Leguia, in his message to Congress, which has just opened, said:



"Peru has done everything possible to bring about closer relations with other countries. I can give assurances that we are near to a solution of almost all pending questions with our neighbor, and efforts shall be continued to remove all motives for breaking the peace. Another year has passed without a settlement of the Tacna-Arica question, but I trust that the policy of Chile will finally take the only course indicated by justice. Her statesmen comprehend that their prestige depends upon faithful compliance with the Acon treaty."

"The President of the Argentine Republic has given his arbitral decision on the Peru-Bolivian limits, the arbitrator being inspired by a sense of equity and justice in fixing the line. Peru did not hesitate to accept the award. We were astounded to receive news of disorders at La Paz, following the rendering of this decision, which the Bolivian government approved, but which caused the spread of an erroneous opinion throughout Bolivia. We await the action of the Bolivian Congress, hoping that proper reflection will convince the leaders of opinion in Bolivia that it will be impossible not to comply with a solemn promise and accept the award without ruining the credit of the country in the opinion of all civilized nations."

"We fully expect the decision of the King of Spain, as arbitrator, fixing the limits of Ecuador. With Brazil we are on cordial terms, and soon hope for a definite arrangement of boundaries which will be fair to both nations."

"The protocol between Peru and Colombia has reestablished most friendly relations and perfect harmony prevails. The scenes of May 20, although disgraceful to Peru, proved the loyalty of the army and the people."

This part of the President's message referred to a rising of political factions, who made an attack on the palace and seized the President. The troops came to the President's rescue, however, and the movement was quickly put down.

COURT DISMISSES FLOUR RECEIVERS

Albert C. Loring, Charles S. Pillsbury and Albert C. Cobb, ancillary receivers of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, were discharged by Judge Dodge in the United States circuit court Wednesday in furtherance of a plan for reorganization. They first turned over the property in their possession to the principal receivers in Minnesota.

William T. Cobb and Calvin Austin, who have been acting as ancillary receivers for the Eastern Steamship Company, were also discharged in the same court, and the action brought against the company by William A. Miller was dismissed.

THINK HAMMOND OUSTS HITCHCOCK

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts Republicans in Washington are reiterating that John Hays Hammond is supplanting Postmaster-General Hitchcock in the President's regard; that Mr. Hammond, not Mr. Hitchcock, is to accompany the President on his western trip; that Mr. Hitchcock is going to take a western trip on his own account to keep in with the western politicians, but that in due season Mr. Hammond will be made postmaster-general, and that he is retaining a residence in Massachusetts in furtherance of that ambition.

BIG FESTIVAL DAY FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The playgrounds directors are making plans for a big play festival to be held Aug. 20, when the children who are using the five playgrounds will gather for a united program of games and sports.

Details are not perfected, but the festival will include dancing, calisthenics, a ball game and other sports. Mothers' day is being observed today and there will be a field day for the children attending the Emerson Wight playground Aug. 4.

RAISE WORKERS AT POSTOFFICES

WASHINGTON—These promotions in first-class postoffices in Massachusetts, according to their gross receipts, are announced.

North Adams, clerks, one from \$1000 to \$1100; one from \$1100 to \$1200; carriers, 11 from \$1000 to \$1100.
Westfield, clerks, two from \$900 to \$1000 and two from \$1000 to \$1100; carriers, eight from \$1000 to \$1100.
Greenfield, clerks, one from \$800 to \$900 and one from \$1000 to \$1100; carriers, one from \$800 to \$900 and five from \$1000 to \$1100.

STEAMER SINKS AT CAYUGA LAKE.

AUBURN, N. Y.—The steamer Comanche of the Brown Transportation Company on Cayuga lake sprang a leak and sank Wednesday on a sand bar. Only 38 passengers were aboard at the time and all were rescued.

ANNOUNCE SUNDAY'S CONCERT PROGRAMS FOR CITY OF BOSTON

Capital Music Will Be Given
at Marine Park, Jamaica
Plain, the Common and
Wood Island Park.

SOLOISTS TO PLAY

Programs of the Municipal Band concerts for Sunday, Aug. 1, are announced as follows:

Pine Bank, Jamaica Plain at 3:30 p. m., Stone's Military Band, D. G. Cericola, conductor.

March, "National Emblem," Bagley; overture, "Orpheus," Offenbach; concert waltz, "Casino Dances," Gungl; baritone solo, dramatic scene Joan of Arc, Bordes; Joseph L. Bedard; descriptive number, "A Hunt in the Black Forest," Volcker; selection from "La Traviata," Verdi; song, "Garden of Roses," Schmidt; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; intermezzo, "Elegante," Offenbach; gallop, "Inferno," Holst.

Marine park at 3:30 p. m.—First Corps Cadet Band, John R. Fielding, conductor; March, "Gilmore's Triumphant," Brooke; overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe; selection from "Belle of New York," Korke; trombone solo, selected, Robert A. Deuel; popular medley; selection, "Soul Kiss," Levi; "Dance of the Hours," Ponchielli; "Amina," Lincke; popular songs; selection from "Faust," Gounod; overture to "Orpheus," Offenbach; "The Star Spangled Banner."

Wood Island park, East Boston, at 3:30 p. m.—The Edwin G. Bates Band, W. J. J. Tobin, conductor.

March, "White Plume," Sousa; overture to "The Siren," Auber; cornet solo, selected, Frank E. Partridge; selection from "Norma," Bellini; intermezzo, "The Flower Girl," Wenrich; two-step, "Musings," Enos; waltz, "Slower of Gold," Waldeufel; operatic medley, Halle; bolero, "Andalousa," Lavallee; finale, "Songs of the Nation," Lampe; "The Star Spangled Banner."

Boston Common at 3:30 p. m., Municipal Band, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor; Prologue to "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Russian dance, "Kamarinskaja," Glinka; waltz, "Vienna Beauties," Ziehrer; trombone solo, scene and aria from "A Masked Ball," Verdi; Aiden P. Ripley; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, Liszt; overture to "The Mill on the Cliff," Reisinger; three dances from "Henry VIII," German; descriptive fantasia, "The Warrior's Dream," Volcker; hymn to the sun from "Iris," Mascagni (repeated by request); march, "Emperor Frederick," Friedemann.

MILLION DOLLARS FOR HARBOR WORK

Extensive water front improvements to cost in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 are contemplated by the city of Oakland, Cal., contingent upon the passing of the new bond issue in September, when the matter is expected to come up, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The proposed improvements will include the building of three large ships, together with concrete wharves and piers at that portion of the city water front extending from Broadway to Jefferson street.

The wharves will be dredged up to the bulkheads to the depth of the channel, some 25 feet.

SAVINGS EXPAND IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Savings deposits in the banking institutions of Rhode Island increased \$5,000,000 between June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909. Bank Commissioner William P. Goodwin considers the increase remarkable in view of the fact that the country is just recovering from the effects of a financial disturbance.

The total amount in the saving departments of the banks last year was \$111,383,266.20. The total at the end of June 30 this year was \$116,379,154.45.

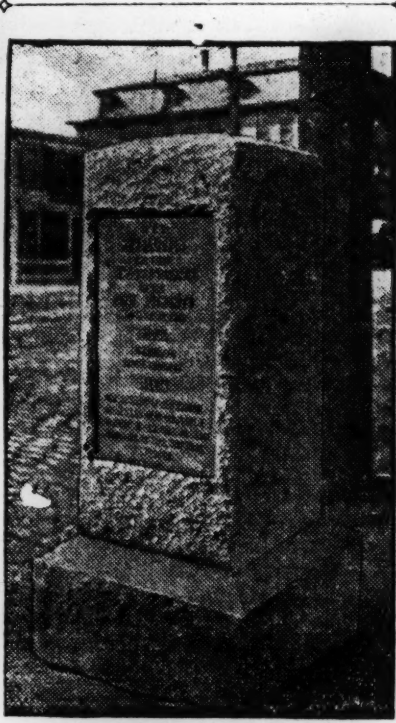
FIRST SHIP HERE WITHOUT MASTS

NEW YORK—The first transatlantic vessel built absolutely devoid of masts has just reached New York. She is the Norwegian freighter Bismarck, on her maiden voyage from West Hartlepool. The Bismarck embodies visibly the final and complete triumph of steam over canvas. She has, instead of masts, four steel double derricks, which, being hollow, also act as ventilators for her cargo. Her type will be known as the Ropner improved trunk steamer. She is 3053 tons register, 4938 gross, and ships a crew of 30 men.

CORPORATION TAX ROUNDLY SCORED

PHILADELPHIA—Speeches denouncing the proposed federal corporation tax, including one by Mayor Reyerburn, were made by officers of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, an organization having a membership of about 2,000,000 in 25 states, which opened its seventeenth annual convention here Wednesday. President W. G. Weeks of New Iberia, La., was unable to be present, but his speech containing an invective against the income tax was read by the secretary.

Tablet in Salem Marks Our
First Armed Resistance
To Authority of Britain



NORTH BRIDGE TABLET, SALEM.

One of the most interesting landmarks of historic Salem is the little granite tablet at North bridge erected by the city to commemorate the first armed resistance to British authority in the revolution, Feb. 26, 1775.

Being a little out of the center of the city, although within an easy five minutes' walk from the court house, which is the mecca of all visitors to historic points in the city, on account of the witchcraft records, this spot is ordinarily passed by.

The tablet, which bears a bronze plate, tells that nearly three months before the battle of Lexington the citizens of Salem at this point made an armed stand against the advance of the British regulars under Colonel Leslie, who had come to seize certain stores which the colonists had collected and placed in North Salem.

Legend tells how the pastor of the old North Church on that Sunday morning dismissed the assembled worshippers and accompanied them to North bridge, where the draw was raised and the advance of Colonel Leslie's force was disputed.

Finally a truce was arranged without bloodshed and the draw was lowered and the British by agreement marched across and then returned, going back to Marblehead without having accomplished their mission of seizing or destroying the cannon and stores.

While no blood was actually shed, this was simply due to the discretion displayed by Colonel Leslie, as the citizens were armed and prepared to defend their rights if necessary.

FLEET IS COMING FOR BIG PAGEANT

NEW YORK—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has promised Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, 53 vessels of the navy department for the pageant. These, together with the auxiliaries, the number of which has not been fixed, will probably bring the number of war vessels up to 80 or more, making the largest number of such craft ever assembled with the exception of the recent rendezvous of the British fleet in the English channel. There will be 16 battleships, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, 12 torpedo boats, four submarines, the parent ships Dixie and Castine, the tender Yankton, the supply ships Celtic and Culgoa, the repair ship Panther, the torpedo boat Montgomery, the tug Potomac and the colliers Albatross, Brutus, Hannibal, Lebanon, Leonidas, Marcellus and Sterling.

Japanese Consul-General Midzuno has received a cablegram from Count Komura, minister of foreign affairs, saying that Prince Kuniyuki of Kuni will attend the celebration as the official representative of Japan.

ARTIST SHANNON M. R. A.
LONDON—James E. Jesbina Shannon, the portrait painter, has been elected a Royal Academician. James E. J. Shannon was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1862. He went to England in 1878. He has had paintings in many exhibitions, receiving first class medals at Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He received a medal at Chicago.

Kennebunkport,
Me.

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ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.

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50 CENTS

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Quickest and most economical method of doing business or fulfilling social or family duties, get the "telephone habit."

Ask for the "Toll Operator" at any telephone or Pay Station.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TWENTY AND HALF HOURS TO CHICAGO FROM BOSTON SOON

New Limited Will Cut Running Time Six Hours and Save Business Day for Men Desiring Quick Service.

STARTS IN AUGUST

Boston and Chicago will be brought six hours nearer each other by a new train service over the Boston & Albany and New York Central lines, which will begin Aug. 15.

Boston business men are elated over the news, for it carries out an improvement that has long been asked for here, and which was much discussed by the commercial men representing Boston houses at the time when service between here and Chicago was at its low ebb, three winters ago. From now on the new train will put Boston virtually on a par with New York in the matter of high-speed communication with Chicago and the West.

The train will be called the Twentieth Century Limited, duplicating the famous fast service between New York and Chicago. The run between Boston and Chicago will be made in 20½ hours. It has been 26½ hours. D. O. Ives, head of the transportation department of the chamber of commerce, has just announced the New York Central's intentions.

Leaving Boston daily at 1 p. m., the new train will arrive in Chicago at 8:30 a. m. the next day. Returning the train will leave at 2:30 p. m., and be in Boston at 11:50 a. m. the next day.

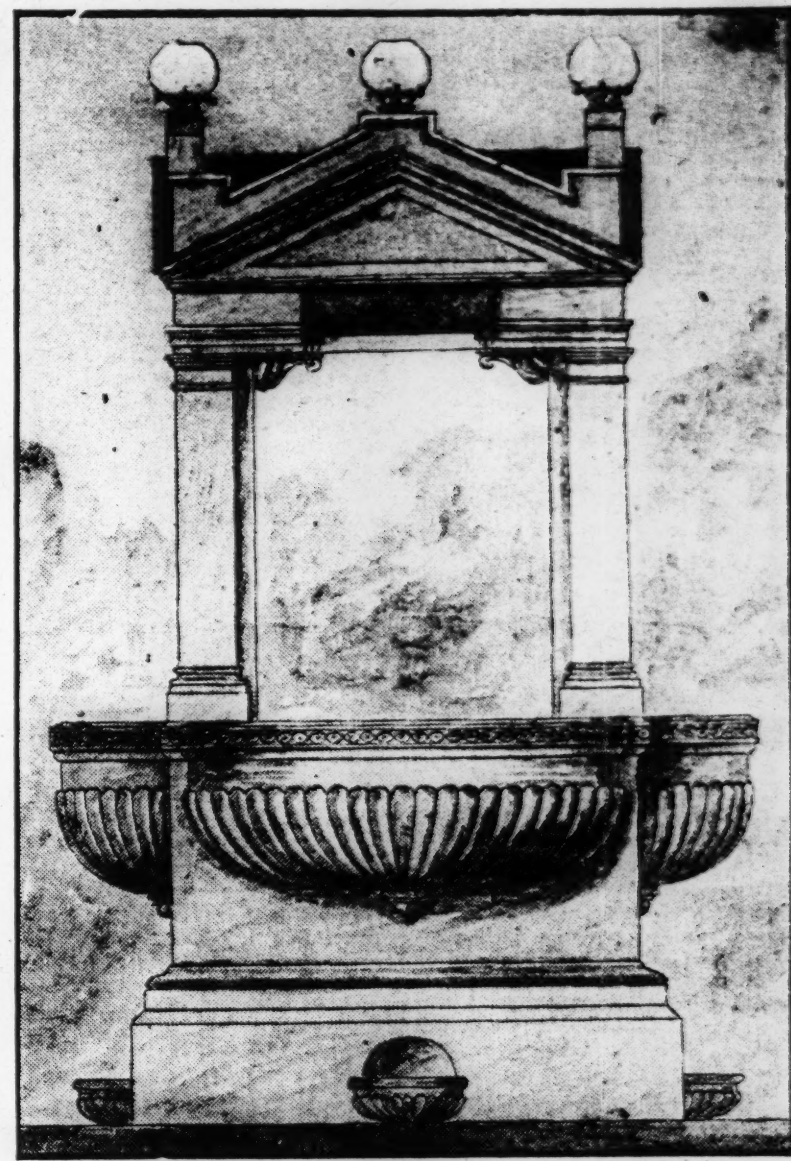
This means that a whole business day will be saved for the men who make hurried trips to Chicago. A Bostonian can do half a day's work in Boston and start for Chicago at 1 o'clock, having luncheon on the train. Next morning he will be in Chicago in time to do more than half a day's business, and after luncheon can take the train back to Boston, reaching here before noon the following day.

For a long time it has been realized that service like that enjoyed by New York would greatly help the business interests of Boston in dealing with Chicago merchants and those of cities farther West. Proportionally, the service will now be the same for both eastern cities, and Boston business men will be able to compete with New York business men on even footing.

The train will improve the service for Springfield, Pittsfield and Albany, at which cities stops will be made. The train will consist of baggage car, dining car, observation passenger car and electrically lighted sleepers.

There have been negotiations for some time between officials of the railroad and chamber of commerce. Great interest has been shown by J. H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany.

ANGELL FOUNTAIN FOR LYNN SOON TO GRACE CITY SQUARE



(By courtesy of the Lynn Item.)

LYNN'S PROPOSED ANGELL MEMORIAL AS DESIGNED.

This drinking fountain, paid for by contributions from business men and children, will be ten feet high and made of artificial granite. It will cost \$2000.

LYNN, Mass.—Contributions toward the purchase of the beautiful fountain which the public-spirited men and women of this city are to erect to the memory of George T. Angell have reached a figure which justifies the committee in going forward with its plans.

Designs for the memorial have already been drawn and approved by the committee, formal announcement of the same has just been made and steps will now be taken to secure permission from Mayor James E. Rich and the board of public works for its erection on the present site of the drinking trough in City Hall square.

The memorial is to take the form of a large drinking fountain valued at about \$2000 toward which business men and school children alike have contributed. It will be 10 feet high and constructed of artificial composite granite. The structure will be of light gray color and surmounted by four incandescent lamps enclosed in frosted globes. Four columns will support as many pediments

rising from the four corners of the fountain and there will be four openings for access to the water pool inside permitting of four animals drinking simultaneously. The pool will be seven feet and a half in breadth. Near the top will be an ornate frieze seven inches wide to carry a suitable inscription, yet to be worked.

In addition to the drinking places for horses there is provision for smaller basins nearer the ground for dogs. The fountain will be completed and ready to be set up within a short time, not far from the soldiers' monument and the public library.

LILLIAN NORDICA WEDS TODAY.

LONDON—Lillian Nordica, the operatic singer, and George W. Young, the New York banker, former president of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and vice-president of the Windsor Trust Company, will be married today in the King's Weigh House Church, Grosvenor square.

Do You Know How
... TO ...
Take Photographs?

If a suitable descriptive story of not over two hundred words comes with the picture and it is used, it will be paid for.

Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

If You Do, boys and girls, now is the time to get busy. It will not be work but pleasure, and you may get an extra dollar or two in your vacation season.

The Monitor wants original photographs of historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, children at play.

It proposes to print two each Saturday. For the best photograph received each week \$1.00 will be paid; for the second best, 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Margaret Riley has just sold No. 390 Beacon street to Augustus N. Rantoul for occupancy. The house is four-story, octagon front, brick, on 2850 square feet of land, all assessed for \$30,500. The location is between Exeter and Fairfield streets.

William W. Copeland conveys to the Boston Students' Union, Incorporated, two brick houses, 81 to 83 St. Stephen street, near the corner of Gainsboro street. The total assessment is \$27,000. The purchase price was above that sum.

The trustees of Boston University recently conveyed to Celia Urofsky, and she reconveys to Rosie Seegal, the brick stable 44 Joy street, Beacon Hill. The assessors' value is \$19,000. The buyer will erect a number of up-to-date apartments on the site.

A new brick apartment house corner of Ivy and Arundel streets, Back Bay, has been sold by Joseph Green et ux. to Alice T. Chandler.

Vacant land on Ivy street, near the corner of Arundel street, has been conveyed by William R. Chaffee to William J. Maguire for immediate improvement. There are several lots, each taxed for \$6000.

Property at 112 Mt. Vernon street, corner of Malcolm street, Beacon Hill, owned by Lloyd Briggs, has been purchased by Charles Foster Bailey for a home. The estate is assessed for \$8890.

NORTH END.

Carmelo Spinale et al. has transferred 59 to 61 Endicott street, corner of Morton street, to David I. Pill, for invest-

ment. It includes a four-story brick structure, having a total assessment of \$15,600.

ROXBURY.

Annie Rosenberg has purchased 63 to 65 Hollander street from Hyman Cohen. There are two large frame houses containing apartments and 6450 square feet of land, all rated at \$12,800.

Henry J. Wright et ux. have sold a group of frame houses at 2 to 10 Comins terrace, off Sherman street, to Abraham Rosen. The rating is \$10,300.

Inez M. Kent has transferred to William J. Miller, trustee, 302 Center street, corner of Buckley avenue. The total assessment is \$10,000.

DORCHESTER.

Joseph I. Stewart has sold to Amy A. Smith, for investment, a new apartment house, with about 4000 square feet of land, on Greenock street, near Blue Hill boulevard, the terms being private.

WINTHROP.

Meyer Frank has bought a new frame house on Trident avenue, from Frank Hurlbush et al.

Property on Winthrop avenue belonging to Meyer Frank, consisting of a large tract of land with new houses, has been sold to Abraham Levine.

REVERE.

The Merchants' Co-operative Bank has sold a large tract on Temple avenue and the Boston, Winthrop & Shore railroad to Fredonia E. Johnson.

Ambassador David Jayne Hill Will Be the Guest of King Frederick of Saxony



DAVID JAYNE HILL.

LEIPSIC—Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador to Germany, has arrived here as a delegate from the Pennsylvania and George Washington universities to the five hundredth anniversary of the Leipsic University. King Frederick of Saxony has invited Dr. Hill to take dinner with him at Albrechtsberg on Saturday.

GOVERNOR LAUDS FARMER'S THRIFT

New Hampshire Executive in Address to Agriculture Board Promises Careful Decision on Boulevard Plan.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—Gov. Henry B. Quinn referred to the power and increasing influence of the farmer in the affairs of the state and nation, at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the board of agriculture.

"The monetary centers of the country watch with anxiety the outcome of the crops each year and the reports from the north, south, east and west are scanned with eagerness," he said. "The investments made by farmers are far greater than most people realize, and will aggregate as much more than made in other lines, excepting the manufacturing corporations and large railroads."

Governor Quinn dwelt upon the good roads proposition, during which he said, "The Governor and council have inspected all of the routes and have given a hearing in all of the towns that have asked for the Eastern and Central boulevards. The public can rest assured that we will lay out the route that to us seems to benefit the greatest number of people."

Other speakers Wednesday were W. N. Giles of Skaneateles, N. Y., secretary of the New York state grange, who spoke on the "Mission of the Grange," and Dr. A. A. Berle, who spoke interestingly on "New Hampshire as a Summer Resort State."

CLEVELAND GIRLS ARE SEEING PARIS

PARIS—Twenty-one girls from Cleveland, O., in charge of a chaperon, have just reached Paris from Switzerland. All the girls brought back sprigs of edelweiss from Switzerland. The gallant manager of a certain mountaintop hotel was the man who got the flowers for them.

When at Geneva the boys of maidens fell in with another Cleveland touring party. The party, which is in the care of G. Julian, will remain in Paris all this week and embark from Boulogne on the President Lincoln on Monday for New York.

QUERY OLMSTED LAW'S VALIDITY

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The Unionist party proposes to test the validity of the Olmsted law passed by Congress to provide money for the island government, and has passed a resolution to that effect.

It is contended that the attorney-general's interpretation vests the powers in the Governor and executive council, which is not contemplated by the law, and that the government's action implies retroactive force which the law does not possess.

ITALIAN PRINCES COMING TO U. S.

ROME—The King has informed the ministry that he intends to send the Prince of Udine, son of the Duke of Genoa, to visit the Italian settlements in South America. Another prince, probably the Duke of the Abruzzi, will go later on a similar mission to North America.

MILITIA TO HOLD REUNION.

WEST NORWELL, Mass.—Companies F and G of the forty-third Massachusetts Regiment Association will hold the annual reunion at Ridge Hill grove Aug. 11. Other companies of the regiment are invited.

RANGER REACHES SWEDEN.

The commissioners have received a cablegram from Commander William F. Low, U. S. N., superintendent of the school, informing them of the arrival of the U. S. S. Ranger at Stockholm, Sweden.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

GREENLEAF PARK QUINCY

Big Land Sale

96—Desirable House Lots—96

Merrymount, Butler Rd., Everett, Hudson St.

SATURDAY, JULY 31ST, 1909

SALEM, MAINE. BAND.

Location, neighborhood the best, convenient, improvements, near transportation; protect your family.

Terms Easy—Be Independent. Move Our Way.

ATWOOD & PATTEE

27 School Street, Tel. Main 1322.

NEWELL D. ATWOOD, Auctioneer.

Berkshire Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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LAND FOR SALE

For Sale in Brookline

140,000 FEET OF LAND, either whole or in lots; fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 5 minutes' walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at low figure. Address 30 Southampton st., Boston.

ROOM AND BOARD

NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, cor. 97th st.—Delightful summer home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service; beautiful view. A. K. DICK.

19 GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics bldg., sunny, well-furnished front rooms, large and small; also suite of two front rooms; telephone.

CHICAGO, 358 Lincoln ave., 1st flat—A newly and nicely furnished room with use of parlor for two gentlemen; hot water; steam heat.

NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. RANKIN, 27 W. 43rd st., Central Park; furnished rooms with board; tourists accommodated.

1116 BOYLSTON ST.—Newly fur. rms., large, light, cool, clean; near Fenway; breakfast optional; prices right. Tel. 374-5 B. B.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st.—Newly fur. house; lock parlor, side and sq. rooms; central h.w.; tel. tourists accom. MRS. WALDO.

CHICAGO, 5401 Jefferson ave.—Choice rooms; excellent board and best transportation; telephone Hyde Park 861.

45 CENTRAL PARK WEST, New York—Fine suite, 2 rooms and bath; furnished or not. Inquire for DIETHELM.

31ST ST., 31 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

CHICAGO—A light, airy front room; private family; reasonable. 4152 Berkeley, 3d apartment; phone Drexel 3507.

SUMMER BOARD.

BOARDERS wanted, near Casco bay; farm and seashore combined; large room, good table board; terms reasonable. For further information address MRS. C. J. GATCHELL, North Harpswell, Me.

IN ADIRONDACKS, 36 miles from Saratoga; elevation 1800 feet; lovely scenery; beautiful location; good garden; fresh milk, etc.; comfortable rooms. MRS. MARY E. SNOW, Stony Creek, New York.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED: beautiful grounds; table unsurpassed; golf, tennis, boating. MRS. B. F. HAND, care Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WILLOW BROOK FARM—Good board, airy rooms, home comforts, scenery, bathing; price reasonable. East Sumner, Me.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED.

YOUNG LADY desires unfurnished room and breakfast; quick transportation; South Side preferred. G. C. Ware Monitor, Orchestra building, Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

LOW PRICE, COOL, COZY HEMDENWAY TERRACE.

TO LET on lease, until June 26, 1910, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, first floor; in perfect order and hot water; warm in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fens. Apply C. M. Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS.

TO LET in South End, Dorchester and Roxbury, 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, with all improvements; see our list of apartments, handy to everything and in perfect repair. FRANK JENKINS, 28 School st.; write or telephone.

OFFICES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET 28 SCHOOL STREET.

FRONT AND REAR, on second and third floors; single or en suite, of 2 and 3; all imp. Particulars of FRANK JENKINS, 28 School st.; telephone.

STORES to let, 403 Neponset ave.; this has been a grocery and provision store for 15 years and is a desirable location; will fix up and remodel to suit tenant. Apply to FRANK JENKINS, 28 School st.; telephone. Also 1207 Tremont st., large store suitable for bank shop or grocery and provision. FRANK JENKINS, 28 School st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK KANSAS CITY, MO.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

Stevens-Duryea (Little Six) Model U, '08, 25 h. p. car; Bosch magneto (1909) offer under hood; overhauled at factory last month; two bodies—touring (6 passengers); runabout, artillery box, with interchangeable rumble and double seats; very full equipment. WM. M. HILLIARD, 66 Hereford st.

RUSSIA TURNING TOWARD GERMANY.

NEW YORK—A Herald despatch says: There is a strong Germanophile current in Russian policy now evident. The triple entente of Russia, Great Britain and France counts on Germany, which is vigilant and exacting. The departure of the Czar for France and England is taken to be only an act of courtesy, set off by the interview with the Kaiser at Kiel, which will have a political as well as a family character. At Cherbourg and Coves the Czar and Zarina will visit as sovereigns, while the visit to Kiel will be a family meeting.

As regards domestic policy, this movement toward Germany indicates distrust of the present center majority in the Duma.

GOMEZ RELEASES CUBAN SOLDIERS.

HAVANA—President Gomez, desiring to check the army insubordination, visited Camp Columbia, where a majority of the troops are quartered, and ordered all court-martial proceedings summarily quashed. He then proceeded to the guard house in which many enlisted men were confined on charges of insubordination and ordered that all the prisoners be paraded before him.

He made an address, pardoning all the men, and directed their immediate release and restoration to duty.

Maj.-Gen. Pino Guerra, commander of the army, sails for the north on Saturday to arrange for the purchase of arms.

WATER MAIN REPORT TODAY.

The finance commission is expected to report to Mayor Hibbard today on the question of building a water main between Long island and Spectacle island, that in the view of the commission, the whole of the expense should not be borne by the city, seeing that only private interests are to be benefited.

CLAFLIN REUNION IS HELD.

MILFORD, Mass.—The Claflin Family Association celebrated its fifty-fifth annual reunion on Wednesday at the John Claflin homestead, midway between Milford and Holliston.

TEACH KEEPING HOUSE IN SCHOOL.

CHICAGO—Several hundred girls are learning to be housekeepers at the Dante vacation school. A miniature five-room flat has been installed in one of the class rooms and placed in charge of a teacher of domestics. The girls are divided into classes of 30 each. One class takes charge of a certain room in the flat on a given day and when the class has completed a "one-room" course it is assigned to another.

The flat consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. The girls do the work as if the flat were really being lived in, including the cooking of real meals.

WALTHAM HOLDS "TAG DAY" FRIDAY.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Next Friday will be observed as "tag day" at the Stearns School playground for raising money to help defray the expense of maintaining the playground. An excellent program is being arranged by the director of the playground, Miss Muriel Maynard. The event will occupy the entire day, commencing in the morning and being continued throughout the afternoon.

"Tag day" at the Stearns School is an annual affair in Waltham.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

LAMPERTI-VALDA PARIS SCHOOL OF SINGING

For information relative to the LAMPERTI-VALDA School of Singing in Paris address, until Oct. 1st, MME. JULIA VALDA, at her New York studios, 206 West 52d st.

TRAVEL

TOUR Around the World

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK A FEATURE IN MARKET TODAY

Trading of Small Volume and Price Movements Somewhat Irregular During Greater Part of the Session.

TELEPHONE IS UP

New York Central was the feature of the New York market during the early trading today. A great deal of the stock changed hands at advancing prices. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ and during the first hour rose to 138 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was no news of any kind to boom the stock unless the optimistic interview of President W. C. Brown concerning the New York Central property in particular and the country in general could be construed as such.

Some wonder has been expressed that New York Central should be selling at about the same figure as Pennsylvania when New York Central pays a dividend of only 5 per cent while Pennsylvania pays 6 per cent. The only explanation advanced that seems reasonable is that New York Central stock is largely held by a few big interests and there is a small floating supply of the stock. It requires comparatively little buying to send quotations up. On the other hand, Pennsylvania stock is widely distributed and there never has been much of an effort to boost the price in the stock market.

The rest of the market was without special feature and was somewhat irregular. American Cotton Oil attracted a little notice by opening up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. After advancing a small fraction it declined a point and then recovered fractionally. Baltimore & Ohio was rather strong. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to 122 and sold down to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Reading acted in an erratic manner. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 156 $\frac{1}{2}$, improved to 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined about a point. Later it advanced fractionally. Chesapeake & Ohio was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening and declined to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first sales. There was little activity in Steel. It opened at 71 and advanced fractionally.

Superior Copper was a conspicuous feature of the local market. It advanced from 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the forenoon. Wolverine opened off 2 points at 150, but soon regained the loss. North Butte was active. After opening off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, it sagged off fractionally and later advanced to 58. American Telephone & Telegraph was prominent in the early trading. It opened $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$. The buying was said to be for New York account.

Further gains were made by New York stocks during the early afternoon. Louisville & Nashville went to 145 after opening at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amalgamated Copper sold above 83. Reading, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and other active issues advanced fractionally.

MARKET NEWS

Plans have been completed by the Universal Portland Cement Company for a series of new buildings, which are to be added to its plant at Universal, Pa., on the Union railroad, which will probably make this plant the largest of its kind in the country. The capacity is now 4500 barrels a day, but when the new section is in operation this will be raised to 10,000 barrels. The plant has been running full since Jan. 1. The product is entirely of Portland cement.

The Seattle Times says: The insolvent Alaska Central railroad, when it is sold by order of the court this fall, will become the property of the bondholders, among whom is J. Pierpont Morgan, the principal factor in the Copper River & Northwestern railroad, in the construction of which 5000 men are now at work. The Alaska Central is projected to run from Seaward on the coast to the Yukon river. There are large coal fields along the route.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: Weather conditions have been favorable for harvesting and threshing operations during the past week and much of this work has been accomplished. The returns concerning winter wheat reflect some lowering of the quantity in various localities due to rains. The oats crop remains in excellent promise. Corn is making continued growth and excellent progress.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and address will be changed as often as desired

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale
Am. Copper	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Steel	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. C. & P. Oil	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Cotton Oil	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ice Securities	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Locomotive	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Smelt & Re.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. St. P. N. W.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugar	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	129	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Tel. & Tel.	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142
Anacosta	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	117	117	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. & Ohio	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. & O. Trans.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pac.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Leather	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Leather P.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Chi. & Alton	69	69	69	69
Chi. & G. W. B.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Fuel & Iron	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Southern	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con. Gas	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Con. Products	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Con. Products P.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Elec. P.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	151
Gr. Nor. Ore.	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. P.	46	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan. City-S.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis. & Nash.	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	145
Nash. & Va.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
National Lead	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. R. of M. 20 Prof.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
N. Y. Cent. & H.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
N. Y. N. H. & H.	169	169	169	169
Nor. & Western	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pac.	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
Pennsylvania	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island P.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. & N. E. L.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84
Southern Pac.	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
St. Paul	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Avenue	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twin City R. Tr.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104
Union Pacific	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	199 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific P.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber P.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel P.	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	153	153	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. P.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	153	153	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. P.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	153	153	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. P.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Electric	153	153	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met. P.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. Grande	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Interboro-Met. P.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
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N. Y. City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	76	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

How Alaska Became Property of United States

While angry debates of reconstruction were engaging the politicians "on the hill" in Washington in 1867 the department of state was quietly negotiating a treaty, the importance of which is just beginning to dawn upon the American people. Secretary Seward thought he saw real military and commercial advantage in the acquisition of Alaska. The heroic Cassius Clay, then United States minister to Russia, was sure of it. Russia was eager to turn over to the United States her American possessions, that our Pacific defenses might be carried northward and joined to her own Asiatic fortifications. This was the czar's dream. To Secretary Seward came an Arctic vision of great commercial reward in the development of vast seal and fish industries. People who had been there had reported to him that the country in all particulars was much like Norway and Sweden. Scandinavia had great cities, cultured capitals, valuable commerce, a proud and industrious people, and happy homes. Would the great country through which flows the mighty Yukon some day parallel this? It might take centuries, perhaps; but the great unseen things have ever been the world's most benignant boon. Concluding some friendly diplomatic dickerings, Secretary Seward offered to the St. Petersburg government \$7,200,000 for their "Russian-America." Even against the whole world's disbelief, at this price it was a bargain.—Collier's Weekly.

They Dropped In

Passengers of the transatlantic liner Potsdam, bound from Rotterdam and Boulogne to New York, were paid a visit by a balloon while on the open ocean off the coast of Belgium. When the balloon was sighted it appeared to be descending so rapidly that preparations were made to lower a boat and rescue the occupants if it dropped into the water. It swept downward and toward the Potsdam, approaching so close as to almost foul the rigging of the foremast, but sand was thrown out and it rapidly rose again. Two men were in the car.—Popular Mechanics.

Let me but do my work from day to day, In field or forest, at the desk or loom, In roaring market place or tranquil room. Let me but find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me astray, This is my work, my blessing—not my doom.—Van Dyke.

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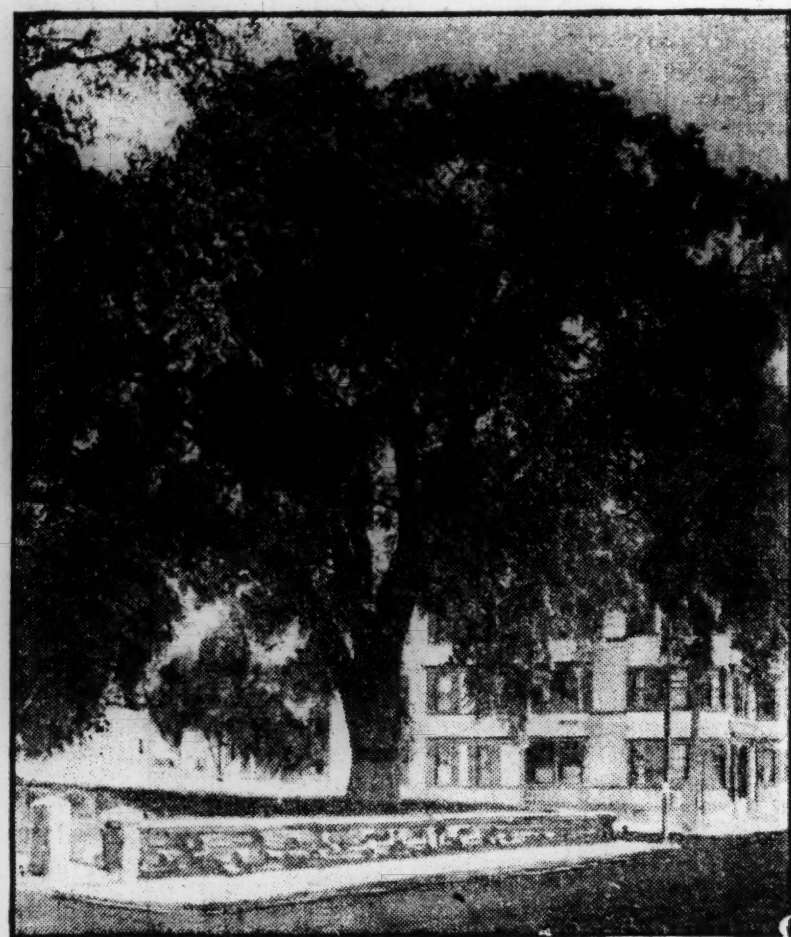
GREAT ELMS OF NEW ENGLAND

Oliver Wendell Holmes was a great lover of trees and wrote thus of his visit to a famous elm:

I had leisure during my visits to the Providence plantations to inspect the face of the country in the intervals of more fascinating studies of physiognomy. I heard some one talk of a great elm. . . . "Let us see the great elm," I said, and proceeded to find it. . . .

I always tremble for a celebrated tree when I approach it for the first time. . . . I have often fancied the tree was afraid of me, and that a sort of shiver came over it. . . . Before the measuring tape the proudest of them all quails and shrinks into itself. . . . As I rode along the pleasant way, watching eagerly for the object of my journey, the rounded tops of elms rose from time to time at the roadside. Whenever one looked taller and fuller than the rest I asked myself, "Is this it?" But as I drew nearer, they grew smaller—or it proved perhaps that two, standing in a line, had looked like one, and so deceived me. At last all at once, when I was not thinking of it, . . . I saw a great green cloud swelling on the horizon, so vast, so symmetrical, of such Olympian majesty and imperial supremacy among the lesser forest growths, that my heart stopped short, then jumped at my ribs as a hunter springs at a five-barred gate, and I felt all through me, without need of uttering the words,—"This is it."—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Let the joy of living, the gladness of being, rush into the world in a smile, to crowd out some of the darkness and bitterness.—Milwaukee Journal.



ELM IN JAMAICA PLAIN.
Splendid tree standing on Green street in the Jamaica Club grounds.

GOOD WILL

The angelic message at the dawn of Christianity was, "On earth peace, good will toward men," but good will is often spoken of as if it were a mere absence of ill will or a sort of passive wishing well to people. In Christian Science we discover a higher and stronger kind of good will than is learned in any other way, for in Christian Science we learn to think rightly about our fellow-men and about ourselves, and this right thinking is the foundation of scientific "good will."

In this connection it is not without significance that the Greek original of the word translated "good will" in the text quoted above is eudokia, which is compounded of the root dok, used in words involving thinking, and the prefix eu, which means "well." Thus "good will" means primarily "thinking well." In order to think well of our fellow-men we need to understand what man really is. No one can reasonably think well of the sinning counterfeit of man, such as a drunkard or a person who is continually criticizing or hating his neighbor, except by realizing the unreality of all evil. Nor do we need to think well of anything but the real man, the image and likeness of God. The real man is the exact opposite of the mortal counterfeit. He is loving, intelligent, kind, thoughtful and unselfish. When we learn something of what God really is we begin to see what His image and likeness really is; and as this reality gradually displaces in our thoughts the false im-

ages of mortal man, it dawns on us what it means to think rightly about man, both for ourselves and our fellow-men. As we learn what man really is, we cannot help loving him, for he is the very expression of Love. Thus we begin to understand what "good will toward men" means.

Our human sense of good will may often tempt us to plan our brothers' and sisters' lives for them,—to wish that they may do or have certain things which to us seem to be good for them, and perhaps to take active measures to carry out our plans or wishes. We are liable to forget that our human sense, however good and unselfish it may appear to us, is very limited and may be entirely mistaken, so that to attempt to influence another in any way, without being requested by him to do so, is not to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, but is an interference with man's divine right of self-government. Even to desire any particular thing for another may work harm to him, for our unspoken thoughts sometimes exert an influence greater than we are always aware; and as our actions are the result of our thoughts, we are liable at any time, while we hold such meddlesome thoughts, to do something that will interfere with our brother's rights. Only God, who is divine and infinite Mind, knows what is best for each individual and how to bring it about. For these reasons we have no right to wish anything for another except his highest spiritual good, and therefore our only

prayer for him should be that God's will may be done. We read in Science and Health (p. 106): "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

When, however, we are constantly praying, "Thy will be done," thinking rightly about our fellow-men, and holding ourselves ready to give active help whenever asked to, then we are demonstrating "good will toward men," and only good can result. When one exemplifies this kind of good will, he truly follows Jesus' commands, "Thou shalt love . . . thy neighbor as thyself," and, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." This kind of good will inevitably brings to its possessor the true peace on earth.

Children's Department

Speed of Swallow's Flight

A correspondent of the Field calls attention to an interesting experiment recently tried at Antwerp as to the speed of the swallow. A swallow which had its nest on the house was sent to Compiegne by express train with a number of carrier pigeons. Liberated at 7:15 a. m. along with the latter it reached its nest at 8:22, three hours sooner than the earliest pigeon. The distance is 150 miles, and if the facts are correct this gives the extraordinary rate of 134 miles an hour.—London Globe.

Make each goal when reached, a starting point for further quest.—Robert Browning.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What animal?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

The problem requires some nice figuring, but the answer is that Tom gets two full bottles, three half full and two empty ones; Dick gets the same, and Harry gets three full ones, one half full and three empty ones. Thus each receives seven bottles, containing three and a half bottles of sarsaparilla.

What thou seest, speak of with caution.—Shakespeare.

A Safe Nesting Place

A bluebird has a nest in an Oldell mail box and has now a little bird, the mother bird having remained at her post while mail was deposited in the box by both carrier and patron. She has now become so tame as to allow one to stroke her with the hand as she sits upon the nest.—Hood River (Ore.) Globe.

Liberty and serenity of mind must necessarily ensue upon the mastering of those things which either allure or frighten us; when instead of those flashy pleasures . . . we shall find ourselves possessed of a joy transporting and everlasting. It must be a sound mind that makes a happy man . . . He that fears serves. . . . The joy of a wise man is to stand firm without interruption; in all places, at all times and in all conditions his thoughts are cheerful and quiet. As it never came in to him from without so it will never leave him; but it is born within him and is inseparable from him.—Seneca (A. D. 50).

BOSTON IN 1850

I had been living in Boston three years—three years of the most exciting times. I think, which that city has ever experienced. I went in '49 and came away in '52.

Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Emerson and Lowell were all in the lecture field. Kossuth went there, and the question of intervention or non-intervention was brought up in the Senate and House, and speeches from the brightest minds were called out. Then came Jenny Lind to the music lovers and Anna Cora Mowatt to the theatergoers.

Advance sheets of Dickens came over fortnightly, and little coteries of ladies were formed here and there to read them aloud. Afterwards came a most distracting discussion of the probable outcome of the story. The first school of design

was started in a small room over a store; and the first woman's rights convention—of Boston women mostly—was held in Worcester.

In those years the Republican party got its first recognition—not as a whole, but by getting a locofoco plank inserted in a party platform. Webster was no longer the idol of the Whigs. His advocacy of the fugitive slave law had deposed him, and the city went wild over the attempts to enforce that law.

A friend of mine was sitting quietly at her window opening on Bowdoin square one day, when she saw a carriage driven in from Court square, a block away. She had only time to notice this, when a black man, hatless and shoeless, assisted by two other black men, came running in from Court square, and jumping into the carriage, were driven quickly away. They were barely out of sight when a crowd of people of all

classes—police, civilians, and many women—came whooping and howling in from Court square, in hot chase after the black men. The man helped away was Shadrack, the only fugitive slave who was publicly rescued from the workings of this law.

The next day being Sunday, Mr. Parker's meeting-place (then the old Melodeon Music Hall) was crowded to its utmost capacity with people who were either sympathizers with him in his opposition to the obnoxious law or were curious to hear what he had to say of an act which had set the city in a turmoil. He opened the service by reading from a little paper he held in his hand that "Shadrack, a fugitive slave, asked the prayers of this church and all Christian people for aid in seeking his liberty."

After reading the note, amid the most profound silence, Mr. Parker added: "But this Shadrack is delivered from the hands of his enemies!" Then such applause went up from the people as it is impossible to describe. It was quite against Mr. Parker's desire that any applause should be allowed at his services; but at this time full liberty was given to the pent-up feelings of his hearers. Indeed, I doubt if he thought he could help it.

After a while he gently raised his hands—his way of enforcing silence—and went on with his services as though nothing unusual had happened. His friends felt that this was his proper course. Others, who were in sympathy with the slave-holders, went away much disappointed, because they expected a fiery and denunciatory sermon, and only heard one of love and charity to all mankind. To me the whole scene was the most impressive I had ever witnessed.—From "Across the Isthmus to California in '52"

Hamburg Has Good System of Street Signs

The system of street signs in Hamburg, Germany, would repay study by American authorities. The poles are so arranged that the signboards point in the direction of the intersecting streets, and a pole is placed on each corner, carrying altogether eight signs. Under the name of the street on each sign is placed the beginning and ending numbers of the buildings on that side of the block, so that people looking for a certain building can easily locate it. The number of the first building in the block on the side where the sign is located comes first, then a hand points toward a number indicating the last building on that block.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling but in rising every time we fall.—Goldsmith.

Device to Turn Down Electric Lights

To make possible the turning down of electric lights somewhat in the same manner that lamp and gas flames are turned lower, special electric lamps were invented and met with success. A special socket which produces the same result is now devised. It consists of a lamp socket which has a miniature rheostat, and it will screw into any ordinary electric light socket in the same manner as a lamp, the lamp being in turn screwed into it. It has four changes, "full," "dim," "very low," and "out."—Exchange.

Prehistoric Caves

The discoveries in Wyoming of caves where an unknown race of men must have dwelt are among the reminders of a past period on this continent that have so often stirred the imagination of mankind. A fabulous tale was once written describing a wonderful bottomless pit discovered among the caves in some inland region of the country, perhaps in the Mammoth cave. The adventurer is supposed to have lowered himself into this pit by a rope and finally to have come upon the most marvelous of hidden cities, with walls and streets of gold and showing that its builders had the arts of Asia and Egypt. Whether the story of the lost Atlantis—the fabulous island in the Atlantic referred to by Plato, which disappeared under the sea—is part of the mysterious legend or not, the present writer has never known. The discoveries last year in Wyoming revived

these vague speculations. The rude drawings on the walls of the caves—sometimes apparently religious inscriptions, and colored red, black and drab—are apparently not to be traced to Indian origin for reasons known to the ethnologists. The Saturday Times says: The greatest discovery was that of a large quarry, from which the cave men obtained stone for arrow heads, spear heads, knives, scrapers, drills and other tools and utensils. All over the quarries were the battered pebbles which had been used as hammers for chipping the rocks. It was plain that these quarries had been used before the advent of the white man, for there were no glass beads, iron arrow points or other late remains. There is nothing here to show that the horse was known to these cave men, so they were probably very ancient.

To a Dandelion

Would I could sing what you are to me, Riotous rogue, you dandelion! Courage incarnate, joy set free, Sunshine centered and set on a stem, Humility wearing a diadem; Gold once earthbound, now pure of clay, Born anew, incorruptible, risen today, To scatter a wealth transcending time, A wealth of the spirit—largest fine.

Or shall I sing you a dainty lass, Wooed by the ranks of young May grass, With luminous lances obedient to you,— As you look at them sunward, translucent as dew.

What are you like, in your radiant green? Constellated stars on a heaven of green; Butterflies anchored, bird notes writ down, The print of the breeze's kiss on the down, Mirth melted in sunshine, and run in this mold, Jove wooing his earth-love with magical gold; The footprints of laughter, the tears of delight, May's love-hieroglyphs to the great heart of life.

Yet O, little friend, but the two or three Who become as a child again, simple as we, Accepting what's joyful, joyously, Who can hear what is voiceless, what's viewless can see, Will ever know what you are to me.

The Trolley as a Civilizer

A German visitor writes in Success Magazine of our trolley systems:

In traveling on those fast, prompt, roomy, modern cars, run smoothly, without jerks over a solid road-bed by courteous employees, it seemed to me that this thing was being done even better here than anywhere in up-to-date Germany.

I stopped off wherever fancy dictated, talking to farmers, storekeepers, professional men, traction officials and railway men—all sorts and conditions of people; but keeping especially on the alert for an experienced, intelligent and communicative conductor.

He was not hard to find.

"What's your line doing for this part of the state?" I asked him.

"Doing?" he echoed. "The line's simply making it! I've been running these interurbans ever since Ohio first saw them, and I can tell you they've brought in a new day for the city, and for the village, and for the country."

"Take this section of the road. When the company was securing the right of way four years ago farmers were afraid of the idea, and asked so much for the lease that the company found it cheaper to buy their whole farms outright and be done with it. Today many of those same farmers are coming and wanting to buy their farms back again because they see what this thing is doing for their old neighbors."

Arboreal Vicissitudes

In Livingston county, New York, is a tree which was so inclined, no doubt in its salad days, that its trunk now makes an arch 15 feet at the highest point and nearly 50 feet wide. The bole is in places eight feet round and one large branch rises skyward from the arch. On touching the ground what should be the top of the tree sends branches skyward in a tall fork.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 29, 1909.

Briand's Debut

AS THE Moroccan situation is once more to the fore, it is eminently satisfactory to see Foreign Minister Pichon retained in the new French cabinet. That M. Briand's cabinet is committed to the foreign policy of its predecessor is as highly valued in Germany as it is in England, and in view of Spain's new venture in northern Morocco, all the powers are deeply interested in the debut of the new ministry. Clemenceau's

powerful individuality continues a strong factor, not in spite of, but because of, the marked success his heir in office has obtained from the start; for M. Briand's policies, as far as they are known, indicate no new departure in home affairs any more than in foreign matters.

The vote of confidence which M. Briand's ministerial expose brought his cabinet at yesterday's sitting leaves not the slightest doubt as to the felicity of the President's choice. Undoubtedly, the new premier's socialist antecedents are not apt to commend him unreservedly to the great body of his countrymen at this juncture; all the more significant, therefore, is his splendid reception. But he will not have to wait long for a test that shall show whether his present assurance means actual stability and whether Clemenceau's long tenure was indicative of a growth in political balance or was due to that statesman's individual fiber.

There is an inclination to regard the last as vastly more probable than the first. But the promptness with which the country endorsed the policy of the late government in its grapple with anarchy would seem to point to a decided advance of political stability. A further indication of this may be seen in the somewhat surprising fact that M. Delcasse, the former foreign secretary, who had come to grief over his extreme Morocco policy, had no chance whatever of following up his victory over Clemenceau by reentering the ministry. While he is considered one of the ablest of France's public men, he is evidently not counted among the eligible. The reason for this may be found in a growing aversion to all that is extreme. Of this tendency the earnestness and moderation that characterized Premier Briand's ministerial declaration are welcome assurances.

NEXT month Costa Rica will elect a President, who is to take the chair in May, 1910. It is said that the elections are expected to have a bearing on Costa Rica's traditional neutrality in Central American politics. As this neutrality has unquestionably exercised a restraining influence on the other four republics, because of a certain balance of power resulting therefrom between the rival factions, any alteration of this status is a matter of international concern. By her geographical situation, Costa Rica is neighbor to Panama and to Nicaragua, but not to the other republics, a fact that should not only tend to preserve her neutrality indefinitely but lead to a closer understanding with American interests on the isthmus of Panama. Through the rapidly growing fruit export, Costa Rica is in close touch with this country. Our fruit interests naturally exert considerable influence in the republic, and this fact conveys some assurance of continued progress and tranquillity. Moreover, Costa Rica's aloofness has greatly encouraged the development of small holdings, so that the Costa Ricans, being a nation of property owners, have every reason and every inclination to keep away from the factional embroilments farther north.

Nevertheless, the two presidential candidates are said to have leanings, the one toward the Guatemala-Salvador faction, the other toward the Nicaragua-Honduras combine. The latter is apparently the closer partnership of the two, for the overthrow of the Bonilla government in Honduras insured Nicaragua's ascendancy under President Zelaya. His rival, President Cabrera of Guatemala, is far from exercising the same power over Salvador, for the latter is the best governed republic in Central America, and, although the smallest, it possesses a force too well drilled by Chilean officers on the Prussian model to encourage warlike experiments.

Interest in Central America, its conditions and its possibilities, is daily growing in this country and plans are outlining themselves by which the five republics shall be developed through American enterprise and capital. It is typical of the present administration that its policy not only broadens the national horizon but is extending national influence in a way that is distinctly a new departure in foreign policy. And it would be only consistent and logical if events moved at a pace that would for all time insure the strict neutrality not only of Costa Rica but of all her neighbors on the basis of domestic reform and economic development.

The Cost of Free Hides

THE restoration of hides to the free list, from which they were taken by the Dingley act early in the McKinley administration, may now be counted as almost within the certainties. Every effort of the "range" senators, and the interests for which they have been standing, to maintain the protective duty has apparently proved futile. President Taft has been especially and determinedly opposed to any duty whatsoever, no matter how "nominal," upon this raw material, and it is now understood that in order to carry his point he has consented that his friends in and out of the conference committee shall yield with regard to other raw products on his free list program.

To put it a trifle differently, if it is a fact that the cause of free hides has triumphed, the victory has been achieved at the cost of protective duties upon lumber, coal and iron ore.

Moreover, the eastern interests which have been fighting for free hides find that in order to win they must submit to reductions on manufactures from hides. Boots, shoes, harness and leather, it is conceded, must be considerably scaled down.

Whatever Republican advocates of or apologists for free hides may say to the contrary, the removal of the 15 per cent duty from them must be regarded by students of the tariff question as a blow to the so-called "principle" of protection. It will mean a loosening of the stones in the arch that has extended over so many years of

American economic history, not so much because hides are in themselves so closely bound up with protectionism, but because out of the controversy over them has grown a feeling throughout certain very wide areas of the country that if there is to be no consideration for sectionalism and selfishness in the framing of tariff bills hereafter, then the entire fabric, which is largely founded upon sectionalism and selfishness, will have to come down.

It is openly charged by the New York Tribune, for example, that the "range" senators have taken a very reprehensible view of the whole question in demanding that their section shall be conceded a share of the spoils of protection—for instance, in demanding that in return for their granting of favors to New England, New England shall be willing to grant the small favor asked by the mountain cattle states. The "range" senators may very properly reply to this that if sectional interests are not to be cared for in the making of the tariff bill, then New England has no more claim upon any other part of the country for special consideration than any other part of the country has upon New England. In fact, this is the aspect that the situation is rapidly assuming. If Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana are not going to be permitted to be selfish hereafter, a like privilege, say they, must be denied New England, New York, Pennsylvania and other states and sections that have industries said to be in need of special protection.

It was inevitable, because logical, that the system that we have been nourishing here for years should lead to this. And it is just as well that the clash between the sections that now seems to be impending should come quickly. The sooner it results in breaking up the old and wrongful theory of tariff making, the sooner we shall have schedules framed to meet needs that are not local and selfish but rather national and patriotic.

Often in the past the South has been impatient because the axe of the woodsman, busy enough in the North clearing tracts of timber that stretched across townships, counties and states, did not oftener awake the echoes in her own forests.

Thousands of square miles, covered with giant trees, which southern landowners were compelled to carry from year to year, were apparently as useless as if they had been located in Patagonia. There were times, indeed, when it looked to the southerner as if the timber in his forests would never become marketable.

Twenty-five years have worked a wonderful change. It is well for the South now that her forests were not invaded when timber was cheap. She has now become a great lumbering country, her stock of timber is great, its value is immensely greater than it would have been had the cutting begun a generation ago.

The forestry service reports that the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia have 42 per cent of the total forest area of the country, although they include only 27 per cent of the total area of the United States.

Now, if the South has great wealth in timber—and its value can hardly be measured—it has also the advantage of being in possession of this property at a time when the tendency is to conserve rather than to waste our natural resources. Tremendous fortunes may be taken from the southern forests, and the process may be continued for years, if not indefinitely, by observing the simple rules of conservation which were so shamefully ignored in the North.

The South not only has wonderful wealth in timber, but she has, or ought to have, experience borrowed from the North. This should enhance her wealth and give it permanency.

RAILROADS that sell interstate commutation tickets to school children must also sell them to all other children of the same age. The interstate commerce commission, it appears, is unable to see how it can use any discretion.

Uncle Sam and His Coal Properties

THE NEW policy of the government with regard to the sale of its coal lands is promising well, from a financial point of view. It means the turning into the treasury of millions that under the system now supplanted would have passed into the hands of speculators. Until quite recently those who regard Uncle Sam as their natural prey have located coal veins, and, without taking the government into their confidence, have purchased the land at nominal prices. Under the new and better order of things, where the government has taken the trouble through its numerous surveying parties to find out where its coal lands lie, the land is sold with actual knowledge of its value, and it brings much higher prices.

Recently, the department of the interior announced that certain of its real estate in the Evanston district of Wyoming had been classified as coal lands. For some of these lands, which formerly would have brought from \$10 to \$15, the government is demanding \$500 an acre. A township sold under the old system would bring, at the maximum rate, \$450,000; under the new system it must bring \$8,000,000.

In June last numerous areas of coal lands were classified and restored to entry after having been withdrawn. According to the old method of affixing prices these would have brought \$7,650,000; according to the new, they will bring \$18,500,000.

From this it will be seen that while Uncle Sam has lost much of his original real estate, and has actually frittered away great tracts of it, he is becoming more conservative and careful, not to say thrifty, with regard to the remnant. He is still desirous that every foot of his land shall be developed, and he goes even so far as to invite the attention of those that would develop it, as he thinks, with the greatest regard to the public interest; but he is insistent now on fair compensation in return for the opportunities he is offering.

One of the most satisfying features of this new departure is that the valuable mineral lands possessed at present by the government will remain in its possession, for the most part, until they pass into the hands of bona-fide purchasers. So far as public property is concerned, the land speculator's race is nearly run.

TRADING stamps are now prohibited in Georgia, so that the ladies of that state are deprived of at least one of the pleasures of shopping enjoyed by ladies in other states.

IT WOULD certainly assist in solving the harvest hand problem if those who are idle in the large cities might be transported without cost to the West.

Getting Rid of the Empty Car

IT MAY be remembered by newspaper readers generally and, of course, very vividly by the people who were most concerned, that the supply of fuel ran short during the winter of 1906-1907 in many parts of the Northwest. When the emergency arose the locomotives and freight cars serving that quarter of the country were so busy handling other traffic that they could not, for a considerable time—and the time seemed very long indeed—come to the rescue of the communities requiring help. For the last three years the railroads of the Northwest have been doing their utmost to stock that section with a surplus of fuel. This year they are making a more vigorous effort than ever in this direction, and their method of procedure is one that must commend itself to all people who are fond of plain common sense.

The roads have informed the residents of the Northwest that the way to prevent a repetition of the hardships of 1906-1907 is to take advantage of conditions which make the months of July and August peculiarly seasonable for the hauling of fuel. The railroads are not particularly busy in these months, except in the matter of getting ready for the northwestern harvest, sending out great numbers of cars to haul the crops. Now, in view of the fact that the northwesterners need fuel, there is no reason why these cars should be hauled to the Northwest empty. Quite the contrary. So the railroad companies are saying to the northwesterners: "Buy your coal now, while our cars are practically idle, and we will haul it to you cheaper than we could at any other time, because our cars are going out your way anyhow, and to fill them with your coal will help us to place more cars in your country than we could otherwise. And this will enable us to haul your crops more expeditiously and at lower rates."

This proposition is so manifestly reasonable that the Northwest ought to jump at it. We are learning to be more and more provident all around. It is high time. In this country, if all the conditions were closely observed and turned to advantage, there would never be necessity for hauling empty cars in any direction.

PREMIER Briand was not stumped in finding enough good timber to frame a French cabinet which seems to meet with popular favor. With a steady hand at the 'elm France maple through all right.

The Niagara River

THAT THE question of conserving the water power of the Great lakes is considered of prime importance is shown in the fact that several noted engineers of this country and of Canada have recently reported that the project of damming the Niagara river at Buffalo is entirely practicable, and that the work can be accomplished at a cost within \$5,000,000. Furthermore, the progress made of late with improvements in machinery for the construction of dams will serve to reduce to a minimum the element of time as well as the cost involved in this undertaking. All that now remains, therefore, is for the two countries to agree on the plan to be pursued, as it will be necessary for the dam to be constructed jointly.

Various proposals for tapping Lake Michigan to produce a waterway from the lakes to the gulf, as well as the projected opening of other streams to meet local needs like that met by the Chicago canal in carrying off sewage, make it necessary that steps be taken without delay to prevent lowering of the present level of the Great lakes. Engineers differ on the question as to how great a flow of water aside from that passing through the natural outlet would be likely to affect this level appreciably, although all agree that there would be some effect. For instance, a fourteen-foot canal, such as proposed from Chicago to the Mississippi, could hardly fail to make its presence evident in the lake level.

The fact that two feet less water is found in the Niagara river at Buffalo during the winter than in summer, and that the flow from the lakes is variable and irregular at all times, makes it necessary to devise some sort of a barrier to restrain the flow. The proposed dam will in no wise interfere with the power plants situated in and about Niagara Falls, and the natural beauty of the falls will not be marred to an appreciable extent. Only good results are to be expected from a dam that will tend to preserve the flow by preventing useless waste.

AN INTERESTING bit of evidence to prove that virtue is not always left to constitute its only reward comes in the report of a brakeman on the Long Island railroad who found and returned to the owner a satchel containing \$30,000 worth of jewelry. He was liberally rewarded. The owner of the jewelry proceeded to furnish him with three complete outfits of clothing, a two weeks' vacation at regular pay and a permanent position promising much better prospect for advancement than the one occupied.

This sign of appreciation seems to be so much in contrast to the general practise of letting the finder go with merely a nominal reward as to bring detailed accounts and some comment in the columns of daily papers. Such experiences as the one referred to argue in a way that honesty is the best policy, and that it is not entirely without its substantial reward. It may be argued, of course, that in cases of this kind the finder expects no reward. If there is a temptation to appropriate as one's own the proceeds of such a find the temptation fades before the knowledge that no real benefit can come to the finder through retaining that which is in no sense his.

And, after all, the finder's highest reward is in the discovery of the owner and sharing with him the satisfaction of setting one of the world's wrongs right.

THE United States, which is indisposed to give any continuance to Italian lotteries cannot, of course, even for the sake of being sisterly, give any countenance to Cuban lotteries.

M. BLERIOT may be far ahead of him as a high flyer, but M. Latham continues to hold the championship as a high diver.

Now let those in favor of a "revision downward" give three cheers for President Taft's successful contention for free raw materials: "Raw! raw! raw!"

WHEN sized up with the mammoth ships of today Henry Hudson's "Half Moon" is only the thinnest whisper of a new moon.

Honesty Pays